The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4355 第四千二百五十九 庚九月初八日 同治辛未年 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 21st OCTOBER, 1871. 禮拜六 英十月廿一號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

Oct. 20, YOT-TUNG, Brit str., 323, Milsom, Swatow 19th October, General.—KWOK ACHEONG.

Oct 20, SALAMIS, H.M. steamer, 850, Dolphin, Nagasaki 15th October.

Departures.

Oct. 20, ALASKA, str., for Nagasaki, Yokohama and San Francisco.

Oct. 20, JENNY, for Nagasaki.

Oct. 20, BROCKHAM, for Foochow.

Oct. 20, THORKILD, for Bangkok.

Oct. 20, BRAMI, for Amoy.

Oct. 20, ALEXANDER LAVALLEY, str., for Whampoa.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 20TH OCTOBER.

Acantha, str., for Shanghai.

Sunshine, str., for Manila.

Brami, for Amoy.

Thorkild, for Bangkok.

Peiho, str., for Swatow.

Alexander Lavalley, str., for Whampoa.

Passengers.

Per *Douglas*, str., from East Coast,—Messrs. Giquel, Pye, Chowler, Martin, Breton, Hannen, Sinclair, Duffus, Capt. Allogenoen, and 160 Chinese deck.

Per H.M.S. *Salamis*, from Nagasaki,—Mr. and Mrs. Annesley and child.

Per *Alaska*, str., for Nagasaki, and Yokohama,—Mr. C. O. Rich, one European, and one native. For Nagasaki.—5 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Douglas*, from Foochow on 17th October, Amoy on the 18th, and Swatow on the 19th, reports on the 17th passed the steamship *Yesso*, bound into Foochow; on the 18th, steamships *Eastern Isles* and *Duna* left Amoy, bound North; on the 19th, steamship *Norna* left Swatow, bound North; at 11 p.m. on the 19th, passed a steamer, bound North; at 3.30 a.m. on the 20th, passed a steamer, bound South; at 5.30 a.m. on the 20th, passed steamship *Yot-tung*, bound South. Had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout the passage.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents, 4, Praya.*

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANÇAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,

And with the CIE FRANÇAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,

Capital of........................ 5,000,000 frcs.,

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective

Capital of........................17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1956 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 °/ₒ.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30°/ₒ) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital—$500,000.00,

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL-5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.

Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Wm. Lemann, Esq. | G. F. Weller, Esq.
H. Melchers, Esq.

Managers;—

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.

Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.

6 „ 4 „ „

12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1062] Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each: of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871. [6m 1070 June 24

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Local Insurance Offices are prepared to issue Policies, covering Merchandize by *first-class Steamers to London, via Suez Canal*, at the following rates of premium.

		with average	f.p.a.
From Canton......	Tea,	...... 2¼°/ₒ	1¼°/ₒ
„ Macao......	Silk,	...... 2 °/ₒ	1¼°/ₒ
„ Hongkong	Other Merchandize,	2¼°/ₒ	1¼°/ₒ

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.*

N. J. EDE, *Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.*

J. KENNARD DAVIS, *Agent, North China Insurance Company.*

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents, Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents, China Traders Insurance Company, Limited.*

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.*

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.*

tf 872 Hongkong, 18th May, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.*

tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BOOKS ON BUDDHISM.

A CATENA of BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES, from the Chinese, by SAMUEL BEAL; price $5.

THE WHEEL OF THE LAW, Buddhism illustrated from Siamese Sources, by HENRY ALABASTER; price $4.50.

KUSA JATAKEYA, a Buddhistic Love Story, rendered into English Verse by THOMAS STEELE; price $2.

Copies of the above works, published by TRÜBNER & Co., London, may be had at the *Daily Press* Office.

1m 1629 Hongkong, 26th September, 1871.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG,

DES Soumissions cachetées pour la Fourniture de la FARINE DE FROMENT à effectuer à Saigon, pendant l'année 1872-73, pour le service des Subsistances de la Marine, seront reçues au Consulat de France jusqu' au 15 Décembre 1871 à 4 P.M. Il sera donné communication du cahier des charges relatif à l'adjudication en la Chancellerie tous les jours de 1 à 2 heures.

Le Gérant du Consulat,

CHS. L. DE LA FOREST.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FRENCH CONSULATE, HONGKONG,

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of WHEAT FLOUR, to be delivered at Saigon in the course of the year 1872-73 for the Commissariat of the Navy, will be received at the French Consulate up to 4 P.M. of the 15th December. Particulars as to the list of conditions on which the adjudication will be based, will be communicated at the Chancellor's Office, from 1 to 2 P.M. every day.

CH. L. DE LA FOREST, *Acting French Consul.*

1662 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.

For particulars, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

FOR SALE,

At 213, Queen's Road East.

2 LATHES, 3 Drilling MACHINES, 1 Plate Bending MACHINE. Can be seen erected and ready for use.

S. SPEECHLEY.

1m 1675 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

Notices of Firms.

I HAVE this day established myself at this port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

Office:—16, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

C. R. MEUSER.

1m 1788 Hongkong, 16th October, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on at this place under the style of HAUSCHILD & SORNSEN having been amalgamated with our own, both Mr. L. HAUSCHILD and Mr. F. SÖRNSEN have this day been admitted partners in our firm, which in future will consist of

MR. WM. G. HALE.
„ J. G. CASWELL.
„ L. HAUSCHILD.
„ F. SORNSEN.

WM. G. HALE & Co.

tf 1744 Saigon, 1st October, 1871.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.

E. VINCENT.

tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. DEFRIES in our firm ceased from this date.

E. ESTARICO & Co.

tf 1553 Hongkong, 1st September, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. KOCK in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.

J. SMITH & Co.

tf 1410 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.

tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

THE Undersigned have to-day established at this place a GENERAL COMMISSION and AGENCY BUSINESS, in connection with a Steam Rice-Mill, under the style and firm of

WINDSOR, REDLICH & Co.
DANIEL T. WINDSOR.
ALEXIS REDLICH.

Bangkok, Siam, 15th August, 1871. [3m 1388

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary*

Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. [tf 385

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20 °/ₒ of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Managers.*

tf 1310 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

No. 125.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

REWARD OF 250 DOLLARS.

WHEREAS on Monday, the 28th instant, at about 7 P.M., a Robbery with Violence was committed upon Mr. GEORGE L. TOMLIN, First Clerk in the Surveyor-General's Department, near the junction of Caine Road and Arbuthnot Road. It is hereby notified, that a REWARD of $250 will be paid to any Person or Persons, who shall give such information to the Police as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty Parties.

The above Reward will be apportioned at the discretion of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in the event of such information being supplied by more than one Person.

A Free Pardon will be granted to any Person implicated in the crime, who may give such information, provided he be not the actual perpetrator thereof.

By Command,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN, *Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 29th August, 1871. [tf 1471

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROSE & Co. have temporarily REMOVED their Business Premises from the Corner of Pottinger and Wellington to that of D'Aguilar and Wellington Streets, opposite Club Chambers, the Premises formerly occupied by Mr. A. BOYEE.

tf 1532 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts

The Daily Press Office.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co. *Agent in Hongkong,*

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,

Sold Agents for:

Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 589 April 6

HAWKINS'S HORSE REPOSITORY,

Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

HORSES received on LIVERY.

Horses BROKEN to Harness.

HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, for Sale. *Also*,

Best quality of HAY, OATS, GRAM, BARLEY, and Indian CORN, for Sale.

HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.

PONIES do. do.

HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.

T. E. HAWKINS.

(Late Farrier-Major, Bengal Horse Artillery).

N.B.—All Diseases of the Horse attended to.

tf 559 Hongkong, 11th August, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 23rd October, 1871, at noon,—

At the Godowns of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., East Point,—

(For the benefit of the concerned),

41 Bales Bengal COTTON,

21 „ Grey SHIRTINGS.

„ T-CLOTH.

(More or less Damaged by Sea Water).

Also,

5 Bales Cotton YARN, RUGS, BLANKETS,

90 Casks Devenish's Champagne ALE.

&c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

THOMAS G. GLOVER, *Auctioneer.*

1803 Hongkong, 20th October, 1871.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

H. JURGENS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 23rd of October, 1871, at their Sales Room, Queen's Road, at noon,—

FLANNEL, TWEEDS, Union CLOTH, FURNITURE, CHINTZ, CARPETS, RUGS, STOCKINGS, SOCKS, Honey SOAP, SLIPPERS, Sewing TWINE, SHOVELS, HOSE, BUCKETS, GIN, BEER, SHERRY, CHERRY CORDIAL, CLOCKS, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

1800 Hongkong, 20th October, 1871.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. L. FRICKEL & CO.

TEMPORARY ENTRANCE

tf 1666] *ON THE PRAYA.* [Sept. 30

WANTED.

BY a Young German, a situation as Book-keeper, assistant Book-keeper, or Clerk, in a Mercantile Office in Hongkong, or any other Port on the Coast of China. Address C. M., *Daily Press* Office.

tf 1678 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY,

FRANKFORT-MAYNE.

PRINCIPAL—DR. LOUIS GEISOW,

Assisted by 18 duly qualified teachers, who reside on the premises.

THIS establishment works under the supervision of the Prussian Ministry of Public Instruction.

Young gentlemen between six and eighteen years prepared for the universities, Civil and Military Services, and Commercial Pursuits. For prospectus, stating terms and giving full particulars, apply at the Office of this Paper. [1m 1799

NOTICE.

YOW TO, who was our Manager, has ceased to be in our employ since the end of the 8th month, and in future all orders for purchases of goods must be signed by YOW PAK.

CHUNG MOW TYE, *No. 68, Wellington Street.*

1m 1772 Hongkong, 17th October, 1871.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.

tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

BOARD and LODGING for a Single Gentleman, quite private; apply at No. 59, Wyndham Street.

tf 1520 Hongkong, 6th September, 1871.

GEORGE GLASSE,

(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.

SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED

tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

ORIENTAL HOTEL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Proprietor—J. BAYNES.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.

tf 1726 Hongkong, 11th October, 1871.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50

Neatly Bound... ... ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

IT is hereby notified that the interest, and connexion of Messrs. LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW, with the undersigned firm ceased from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the undersigned will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any debts, whatever contracted by the said LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW of the TYE SENG HOP.

LO KEE SENG.

6m 1399 Singapore, 1st August, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY STEAMERS with good CARDIFF COAL at $12 per Ton, delivered alongside.

TAN KEN SENG & BROS.

tf 1470 Saigon, August, 1871.

A HANDSOME PHAETON with hood, suitable for Single Horse or a Pair.

Very fine Manila CIGARS, per box or per case.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1414 Hongkong, 21st August, 1871.

E. R. HANDLEY,

HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.

(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),

70 F. Praya West,

Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,

tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

DENTISTRY

BY

V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,

No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,

HONGKONG.

tf 1219 Hongkong, 17th July, 1871

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

"*Japan Mail*" and "*Japan Weekly Mail*."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two abovenamed newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.

Terms of Subscription, payable in advance: *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.

tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

Intimations.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

THE Eighteenth Annual Regatta will take place on the 22nd and 23rd November next.

Gentlemen who are desirous of joining this Club are requested to send in their names to the undersigned.

H. J. H. TRIPP, *Hon. Secretary.*

tf 1589 Hongkong, 18th September, 1871.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General MEETING of Shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in the Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, 1871, at 3 P.M.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.*

20d 1702 Hongkong, 5th October, 1871.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a

CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,

DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,

A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

J. S. LAMONT, *Superintendent.*

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 May3

SADDLERY.

AT COST PRICE.—A General ASSORTMENT from the BEST LONDON HOUSES.

Also,

Driving and Riding WHIPS.

BONNETT & Co., *26, Queen's Road, Hongkong.*

3m 1680 Hongkong, October 2nd, 1871.

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Hoth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—

4 stranded ROPE, from 7½-inches downwards.

3 „ „ „ 3½ „ „

BOLT ROPE, „ 5½ „ „

RATTLINE-STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz.: Hand Lead LINES, Signal HALYARDS, LOG-LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.

Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.

Apply to E. V. C., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press.*

tf 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

ALL the interest and responsibility of the undersigned in the firm of KWONG CHEONG, in Hongkong and Canton, ceased from this date by mutual consent. WONG TUNG SUN will carry on the business as hitherto, under the same style.

CHEONG QUAN HAING.

October 1st, 1871. [1m 1677

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR, Esq., *Deceased.*

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late WM. B. KINNEAR, late of Foochow, deceased, are requested to send particulars thereof to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st October next, otherwise such claim will not be admitted. All persons indebted to, or holding funds or property of, the said WM. B. KINNEAR, are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the undersigned.

HENRY LOWCOCK, *Attorney for* GEORGE THOMAS KINNEAR, *Sole Executor.*

tf 1454 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

Intimations.

GERMAN BARQUE *JOHANN CARL.*

TENDERS for the REPAIRS of the abovenamed vessel will be received at the office of the Undersigned until TO-DAY, the 21st instant, at 10 A.M.

For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to

MELCHERS & Co., *Agents.*

3d 1794 Hongkong, 19th October, 1871.

GERMAN BERGT. *FORMOSA.*

TENDERS for the REPAIRS of the abovenamed vessel will be received at the office of the Undersigned until TO-DAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M.

For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to

MELCHERS & Co., *Agents.*

2d 1801 Hongkong, 20th October, 1871.

STAMPS.—PURCHASE, SALE and EXCHANGE.—G. ZECHMAYER, Ludwigshöhe, near Nuremberg, Germany. [1805

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend for the half-year ending on the 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, declared at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on and after Monday next, the 18th instant, at the office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. *General Agents.*

tf 1584 Hongkong, 15th September, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 31st October next, a List of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1870, in order that the distribution of 20°/ₒ of the nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be ascertained. Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.

By order,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

85d 1349 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, £100,000.

THE Company combines, with all the usual advantages of other well-managed Marine Insurance Companies, distinctive features, which offer special inducements to Insurers. The Company's Articles of Association provide that Insurers shall have a Substantial Share in the profits of the business. Whenever the net profits in any year shall have sufficed to pay the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, 25 per cent. of the surplus is to be distributed pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premiums.

The Undersigned, having been appointed agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to grant policies covering marine risks at current rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

3m 1567 Hongkong, 14th September, 1871.

CANTON RACES.

THE above will take place at Honam, on THURSDAY, the 14th, and FRIDAY, the 15th December, 1871.

WESTON GIBSON, *Clerk of the Course.*

1m 1712 Canton, 6th October, 1871.

MEATS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of Hongkong that he will supply Prime Joints of BEEF, VEAL, and MUTTON, on the most reasonable terms. Corned Rounds, Humps, and Tongues always on hand, and will be sent addressed by any of the coast steamers, freight free. Any persons requiring joints will please send their orders by first opportunity, addressed to

L. HUTCHINGS, *Compradore, Swatow.*

tf 1476

TO LET.

THE Two Commodious 8 Roomed HOUSES, known as 1 and 2, Westbourne Villas, and situated on the Caine Road, Stabling, Flower and Kitchen Gardens. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to

RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.

1251 Hongkong, 24th July, 1871.

TO LET.

THE East half of the "Hermitage" on Caine Road, formerly occupied by T. G. HAYLLAR, Esq. Possession on 1st November. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

1m 1763 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

TO LET.

FIVE Granite GODOWNS, situated at Praya East.

For particulars, apply to

TANG LOK, *of Yuen Cheong Shop, Queen's Road East, Hongkong.*

1m 1637 Hongkong, 27th September, 1871.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

THE Ground-floor of our PREMISES facing Queen's Road.

SANDER & Co.

tf 1505 Hongkong, 5th September, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET,

With possession early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glenealy House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.

For particulars, apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET,

(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

Intimations.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

MR. W. E. ROGERS.............................*Manager.*

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

THE EUREKA VARIETY TROUPE.

FOR THE LAST TIME,

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, OCTOBER 21st, 1871,

will be repeated the great Burlesque of "FAIR ROSAMOND'S BOWER."

ENTIRE NEW INTERLUDE, A FULL ORCHESTRAL BAND,

of six Instrumentalists, has been engaged, and will perform during the evening selections from Operas, &c.

MR. E. J. HAYGARTH has arrived, and will appear on TUESDAY NEXT.

For full particulars see small bills.

1796 Hongkong, 20th October, 1871.

THE HON. MRS. YELVERTON will give some of her celebrated

RECITATIONS FROM THE POETS,

(American and English)

COMPRISING SELECTIONS BOTH SENTIMENTAL AND HUMOROUS,

at the

CITY HALL,

ON

THURSDAY EVENING,

October 26th, 1871.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

The Lady Clare..................................	*Tennyson.*
The Raven..	*Edgar Poe.*
Annabel Lee.......................................	*Edgar Poe.*
Waterloo..	*Byron.*

PART II.

Excelsior..	*Longfellow.*
A Man's Requirements......	*Mrs. Browning.*
Hame Cam' Our Gudeman at E'en	————
Mrs. Candle's Lecture........	*Douglas Jerrold.*
There Sits a Bird...............	*Charles Kingsley.*

The Entertainment will commence at 9 o'clock. Doors will be opened at half-past 8.

Admission...$2

Reserved Seats.......................................$3

Tickets may be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.

1806 Hongkong, 21st October, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"SUNSHINE,"

Captain Taylor, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1810 Hongkong, 21st October, 1871.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain Toppin, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1811 Hongkong, 21st October, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamer

"ODESSA,"

Wm. Burkitt, Master, expected here from Singapore on or about the 24th instant, will load as above and have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1807 Hongkong, 21st October, 1871.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"AVOCA,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 21st October, 1871. [tf 1808

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"AUSTRALIA,"

leaving Hongkong with H. M. Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo on the 15th proximo, will proceed through to Suez.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 21st October, 1871. [tf 1809

FOOCHOW ARSENAL.

WANTED, Three thousand Tons of Australian COALS (Newcastle), to be delivered alongside of Ship at Foochow, and, if suitable with the draft of the vessel, at the Arsenal's Pier. The said quantity to be delivered in four lots, the first before the 31st April, the second before the 31st June, the third before the 31st July, the fourth before the 31st August.

Persons wishing to tender for the above supply are invited to send tenders to the Arsenal's Office, Bonham Strand West, opposite the Chinese Hong YUEN-ON-TYE, No. 30, stating prices for the coal delivered at Foochow. Payments to be made by the Arsenal 5 days after the delivery of the coals, in Foochow currency.

The right of rejecting any or all tenders is reserved.

The present tender to be left open up to the end of the present month.

P. GIQUEL, *Director.*

11d 1812]

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND CALL of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per Share on the Shares of the above named Company, is payable on the Fifteenth day of November, 1871, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, where receipts will be granted for the same.

Interest at the rate of Twelve (12) per centum per Annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid on the 15th day of November.

N. B. DENNYS, *Acting Secretary.*

7, Pedder's Hill,

1813 Hongkong, 20th October, 1871.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS.

MR. W. E. ROGERS having leased the LUSITANO CLUB BUILDING, is desirous of obtaining a few BOARDERS, having several suites of WELL FURNISHED ROOMS unoccupied. The Apartments can be had with or without Board. Apply as above.

1758 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

MR. ALFRED SINGER, *TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE,*

IS prepared to take a limited number of Pupils during his stay in Hongkong. For particulars, apply by letter, CLUB LUSITANO BUILDING.

1m 1767 Hongkong, 16th October, 1871.

Notices to Consignees.

CONSIGNEES per O. S. S. Co.'s steamer "*HECTOR*," are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, or landed at the Godowns of the undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 18th inst.

Goods undelivered after 25th inst. will be subject to Rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

7d 1777 Hongkong, 16th October, 1871.

MARRIAGE.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, October 19th, HENRY JOHNSTON, of Dundee, to CLAUDIA AGNUS BAKER, of Carlisle.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Friday morning at 10.05, and the last messengers left the office at 10.23.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 21st, 1871.

THERE can be no doubt that the chief ground which the COLONIAL-SECRETARY has for opposing the protest made by Mr. RYRIE against breach of privilege, which has been made in the letter sent to him, was to avoid public discussion of the subject. Quite sufficient fell from him at the last meeting of the Council to show that this was the case. To the repeated questions of Mr. KESWICK whether discussion would be allowed, he gave either evasive answers or replies leading to the conclusion that no discussion would be permitted. Now, may it not be asked why such a matter as this should not receive the fullest discussion and the fullest publicity. The only answer to this question which was vouchsafed, was one on the principle that two blacks make a white. The CHIEF-JUSTICE some time ago wished to have the question of the Police Force discussed, and he was not allowed to bring it before the Council, the line adopted being that his memorandum was put upon the minutes. This means then, that the Government of Hongkong is willing to do unto Mr. RYRIE as they did unto the CHIEF-JUSTICE; and in order to appreciate what this will be, we may with advantage look into what occurred in the former case. It was this. The CHIEF-JUSTICE's memorandum was sent home accompanied by the celebrated statement of the Hon. Mr. PAUNCEFOTE; and with every argument which the Executive could bring to throw cold water upon the matter, and to detract from the authority of the CHIEF-JUSTICE. This of course was not so pernicious in that case as it would be in the present; because the official position of the CHIEF-JUSTICE would probably go a long way towards lessening the force of Mr. PAUNCEFOTE's invective. But we all know that it is a golden rule in the Government Service to back up their officials, and although the whole Community of Hongkong may feel convinced that Mr. RYRIE has been unfairly treated, there is too much reason to fear that this will have little weight with the authorities at the Colonial Office, especially so long as they have Sir RICHARD to advise them. This is no doubt what the COLONIAL-SECRETARY is relying upon. In the course of nine months, or a year at the very shortest, we may find in a Blue Book how this little affair has been worked; and may have then an opportunity of fully estimating the value of the representations which will have been made the Home Government on the subject. We shall probably find memorandums of the PAUNCEFOTE stamp, backed with such arguments as we have become familiar with from the COLONIAL-SECRETARY. It will be easy to expose the fallacies, misconceptions, or incorrect representations which may have been made; but this will be useful only to point a moral for future action, and can be of no use in regard to the actual case. In the meantime, the inexorable "instructions from the SECRETARY OF STATE" will have arrived, and, fortified with them, the local Government will be able, whether right or wrong, to get their own way.

And what will be the result? Let us again go to precedent. The same result undoubtedly that attended the burking of the CHIEF-JUSTICE's suggestion that an enquiry should be instituted into the Police, that the public interest will grievously suffer—that just as the Police Force has been allowed to get into utter confusion in order to shield the Government, discussion in the Council will be put under greater restraint than ever, and the public spirited and statesmanly gentlemen who are now endeavouring by every means to put down the free expression of opinion, will be confirmed in the powers which they have shown themselves so highly capable of wielding to the public benefit.

This is what the COLONIAL-SECRETARY invites the non-official members to accept, when he suggests that Mr. RYRIE's protest shall be treated as was Chief-Justice SMALE's; and it is of great importance that the true state of affairs should be realized, and the public put upon its guard as to how matters actually stand. We desire to avoid all harsh expressions or the suggestion of any uncharitable ideas. It is not likely that any officials at present in the Colony will go the length to which Mr. PAUNCEFOTE went in his memorandum concerning the CHIEF-JUSTICE. It would be unfair to suggest this for a single moment. But still, we put it to the common sense of the Community whether, after seeing the spirit which was displayed at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, they can rely upon a proper representation of the present matter being made by the COLONIAL-SECRETARY, the Acting ATTORNEY-GENERAL and the REGISTRAR-GENERAL. We say nothing of His Excellency the LIEUT.-GOVERNOR, and are sorry that we are compelled to do so; because, however much the public may be willing to make allowances for the peculiarity of his position, it cannot but be a subject of regret that he is not sufficiently experienced in matters of administration, and has his hands too much tied, to act effectively in a matter of this kind. We can make no doubt, therefore, that a view of the affair eminently favourable to the Goverment side will find its way home; and, unless some means can be adopted for bringing the other view, and what we firmly believe is the true view of the question, to the knowledge of the Home Government, the result of the present stand for something like liberty of discussion will be that the public will be placed more than ever at the mercy of the officials. If, therefore, the result of the protest that is to be made be unsatisfactory, steps ought at once to be taken to have the whole affair properly stated at the Colonial Office. Indeed, we cannot but think such should be done even as the matter at present stands. H. E. the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, by calling upon Mr. RYRIE (after being prompted by the COLONIAL-SECRETARY) to substantiate or withdraw his charge, implied that he held that a charge had been made, and no doubt will report accordingly to the Home Government. If what Mr. RYRIE said was a charge, anything distasteful to the officials may be so construed, and all discussion in the Council be put an end to. This has so nearly been the case for some time past, that the present opportunity should be seized for representing to the Home Government the injustice which is done to the Colony by the present system. We believe that it would not be difficult for the non-official members, considering the Parliamentary influence which has frequently been brought to bear upon matters connected with Hongkong and China, so to represent the state of affairs at home, that this Colony will at last have the same advantages of freedom of discussion, and of self government conferred upon it, as have long been granted to other places of far less importance.

Our readers have doubtless already noted that the community are promised an intellectual treat in a Reading by the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, which is announced to take place at the City Hall on Thursday next. It is perhaps hardly necessary to do more than state the fact that the tide of fortune has brought this lady, with whom all must feel so much sympathy, to our far off little Colony; but we may mention that her talents as a reader are spoken of in the highest terms, both in the English and American journals. The papers in Edinburgh, where there is probably a more critical audience than in any other part of the United Kingdom, speak of her reading as of the first character, the *Courier* stating:—"She was found to be a Reader of exquisite taste, feeling and power. At the conclusion of the reading, there was but one opinion in the crowded hall. Mrs. Yelverton had demonstrated her ability to take one of the first positions as an interpreter of thoughts and feelings of our highest Poets." The criticisms in the London and American papers are equally favourable.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 17th October, 1871.

On the German Parliament being opened, the Emperor stated that the friendship of Germany with Austria and Russia guaranteed the future peace of Europe. The remainder of the speech chiefly referred to finances, war loans, and official returns.

The French elections are considerably in favor of the Conservatives.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

The following jurors answered to their names:—Messrs. L. P. da Silva, W. D. Autey, T. Sewell, H. Dickey, W. Salway, R. Lyall, and G. N. Minto.

BURGLARY.

Mun-foo-ming pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary committed at 1 p.m., on the 20th August in the premises of Low-yee-taun. Sentence deferred.

CHILD-STEALING.

Lee Aching was charged with forcibly abducting, on the 30th July last, a female child aged 4 years, with intent to deprive her father, Chun Ayune, of such child; and also with abducting her. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General said the jury might probably find against the prisoner on both counts of the information, but that he relied more especially on the second count, the one charging the intent to sell the child. The father lived in Yu-lok Lane, and was a rent-collector. At 2.30 p.m. on the 30th July last, he went out, leaving his two daughters in his house. When he returned in an hour and a half he found his younger daughter missing, and evidence would be produced to shew that the prisoner was seen leading the child by the hand in the neighbourhood. The complainant made enquiries for some time without success. On the next morning he received information which would leave no doubt on the minds of the jury that the prisoner was the man. Certain negotiations were then entered into, which resulted in the arrest of the prisoner, who was brought to Hongkong. Further negotiations led to the restoration of the child, but not until a ransom of $10 had been paid for her, and not until the 7th September. The prisoner had confessed to one of the witnesses that he had sold the child, mentioning the sum for which he sold her, namely $10.

The father of the child, it appeared, lived in the same lane, where there also lived one Yip-a-yune, the prisoner, and a relative of the latter, named Lee-a-moon. Yip-a-yune said he saw the prisoner on the 30th July leading the child by the hand on the Praya. Lee-a-moon, who was at Canton when the child was lost, was therefore spoken to by the father on his return, and he consequently went over to Kowloon to the house of Lee-a-fook, where he heard news of the prisoner, and afterwards found him. It seemed from the deposition of Lee-a-fook that the prisoner had brought the child to his house, claiming relationship, and asking for a night's lodging. He told Lee-a-fook that he was going to sell the child. When the prisoner was discovered by Lee-a-moon, he said he had sold the child for $10, and as he had spent the money could not ransom her, and must go to gaol. The prisoner was brought over to Hongkong in custody of the police, and the child was not restored for some time, Lee-a-moon being obliged to ask the father for $10 to ransom her.

His Lordship, in summing up, strongly commended the conduct of Lee-a-moon, who though a kinsman of the prisoner, had taken such vigorous action in the case.

The jury found the prisoner guilty on both counts.

Mr. Douglas said the prisoner was sentenced on the 14th June last to six weeks' imprisonment for larceny, so that he was discharged only a few days before the abduction of the child.

His Lordship sentenced him to 18 months' hard labour, and three floggings, 20 strokes each time.

LUGGAGE-STEALING.

Loo-a-kee and Foo-a-sow were charged with stealing a box containing clothing and other property of one Sam-yung-hap, on board the steamer *Venus*, on the 22nd September last.

Loo-a-kee pleaded not guilty, and Foo-a-sow pleaded guilty.

The Attorney-General said the complainant was a passenger from Singapore by the steamer *Venus*, which arrived on the 22nd September. He was going on to Swatow by the *Yesso*, and it was necessary to transfer his luggage, but as he was looking for a sampan his box vanished, and he saw it in a sampan which was pulling off towards the shore. The box containing property to the value of $250, the complainant lost no time in giving the alarm. The Chief-mate of the *Venus* got into a boat and pulled after the sampan, and coming across one of Jardine's boats he exchanged into her, and came up with the fugitives. The boat contained the two prisoners and two respectable licensed boat-women. One of the prisoners jumped overboard, and the other was only prevented from doing so by being apprehended. They were both secured.

The jury found the prisoners guilty.

His Lordship sentenced each of the prisoners to three years' penal servitude.

The Sessions were adjourned to t[illegible]y at 10 a.m.

The Emperor of Russia has left St. Petersburg for the Caucasus, the Empress has taken her departure for a tour in the Crimea, and the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrowitch has embarked for the United States.

A LAWLESS TOWN.—TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 22.—A week ago, in an election row at Newton, the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, a Texan was shot and killed by one McClosky, the Texan being the aggressor. Since that time McClosky has been appointed a policeman, and there has been a feud between him and Texans, which culminated in a general fight on Saturday night, in which McClosky and a Texan were killed, and two others mortally and four seriously wounded. There is but little law in that region, and more trouble is anticipated. The Texan drovers congregate there in great numbers.—*New York Times*, August 23.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

20th October.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

CUTTING TREES.

Tai-a-wong, a coolie, charged with cutting down trees at Happy Valley, was ordered to be flogged at the place where the tree was cut, fifteen strokes.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

Mak-a-tum, a boatman, was fined $1 for having his boat on the wrong side of a wharf, thereby causing an obstruction.

Wun-a-tak, a hawker, was fined 50 cents for blocking the road up with two baskets of vegetables.

NO LIGHT—NO PASS.

Ow-a-cheong, a coolie, was fined 25 cents for being in the Gap at Taipingshan, at 10 p.m., without either pass or lamp.

STRANGE.

Lum-a-noi, a bricklayer, went to a salt fish stall in the market, bought a fish and stole three; the stall man beat him for it, and the thief gave the stall man in charge of a constable for an assault, and Mr. May discharged him.

CHAIR HIRE AFTER TIME.

At 3 a.m. yesterday, Lee-a-sue and Mak-a-yan, were in the Hollywood Road, plying for hire at a brothel, and were fined 50 cents each.

PAYING HIS DEBTS.

Man-ying-lai was fined fifty cents for disorderly conduct, in making away with his master' oars, belonging to a fishing boat, to pay off his debts.

PAINTING A BLACK MAN WHITE.

Charles Peterson, of New York, a seaman belonging to the S. S. *Ascca*, whilst painting the ship's side, in the way of a joke, as he told the Magistrate, drew his paint brush across the face of a Lascar, who was in the boat to keep it off the side, and for doing so, was given in charge by the Chief-officer. Mr. May fined him $1.

DRUNK.

David Mitchell, of Scotland, seaman unemployed, was fined fifty cents for being drunk at Peddar's Wharf at midnight.

James Morrison Bannalyne, of Scotland, an engineer on board the S. S. *Acantha*, was fined fifty cents for being drunk, and ordered to pay fifty cents amends to a chair coolie who had been carrying him about when in that happy condition.

NUISANCE.

Ow-cheong-lee, the Government scavenger, at the instance of A. Hazlett, was fined $1, for having dust-bin boats at the different wharves after hours.

DIRT.

The mistress of a brothel was fined 50 cents, and the master of a cook shop was fined $1.50, for having the front of their houses in a filthy state, through throwing refuse into the street.

A DELIGHTFUL FAMILY.

Wong-a-wun, who had 20 pigs in a house, and Cheong-a-chue, who had 40 pigs in another house, were fined 50 cents each, for having them in houses prohibited, on account of the bad ventilation, the houses being situated in a lane.

NAGASAKI.

The *Courier* states that the proclamations issued prohibiting the use of opium have been entirely ignored. It is now used, if anything, more freely, and landed in broad daylight from open sampans. The Celestials have no doubt found means of satisfying the authorities. It is reported that a large portion of ground is to be cleared and converted into a Settlement for the use of the Russians. The P.M.S.S. *Alaska* arrived on the 5th, being the largest vessel that has yet visited the port. She was a novelty to the natives, and during her stay was well examined by them.

SCHOOLS IN HONGKONG.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

Whilst we have reviewed in plain terms the functions of the Colonial Government at Hongkong,* there is one institution connected with the colony deserving of high praise. However badly financial affairs have been administered, and however ineffective may be the arrangements for the detection and punishment of crime, it must be remembered that, at its lowest point, the colony was not forgetful of its duties towards its Chinese subjects. The system of education introduced into the colonial schools has been at once sensible and practical, and has been organised with the express purpose of breaking down the line of demarcation which, apparently from faults on both sides, has hitherto separated the foreign and Chinese residents. Mr. Stewart's yearly reports on the state of the schools on the Island have in each case been interesting; and though Chinese prejudice, and Chinese corruption, have hitherto stood in the way of the advancement of the lower village schools—of necessity placed under native teachers, the very attempt to bind all into one homogeneous whole will not, in the end, be found to have been without its effect. Mr. Stewart's report for the year 1869, printed in the reports of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, confines itself mainly to the operation of the Central School in the city of Victoria. From it we learn of great improvements in the curriculum of the school. The arrival of a third master allowed the time of the others to be better disposed, and allowed of two new subjects—Chemistry and Geometry—being added. We have seen a beginning of what is so sadly required in China, and without which it is impossible for the country really to make a step forward, namely, the grounding of the youth of the country in positive science, and their withdrawal thereby from the endless mazes of finality of the school of the *Chu-fu-tze*. This, however, is only part of the work being accomplished; the cosmopolitan system of the school is its highest recommendation. It is open to all comers, but comers must go through the same routine. No separate classes for those who wish to learn Chinese, and those who desire to avoid it, are permitted; but all take an equal footing. Moreover, to quote the words of the Report—"For a boy to come to the school, and not to learn Chinese, is simply a waste of time. There must be some common language as a medium of inter-communication between the teacher and his class. Nine-tenths of the class are, and will be, Chinese. Translation from English into Chinese and from Chinese into English must therefore be the groundwork of the instruction, and, in the lower classes especially, the principal part of it * * * To those who wish a separate class and class room, only one thing can be said, The Central School is no place for them. This is not said from any want of sympathy with those who prefer the moral to the mental training of their children. Their objections are well known, and felt to be powerful. But the practical conduct of the school is the problem to be solved; and with that, exclusiveness is inconsistent." It is suggested that the contamination to be derived from the natives at the school, where all are at work, is less than is to be feared from contact with native servants at home—a suggestion in the truth of which we for our part, perfectly concur. The success of the system is curiously shown in the case of some of the Indian boys; these, finding Chinese the language of the school, learn it readily; one even carrying off a first prize in one of the classes where the two subjects with the highest marks were Chinese translations. It may be impossible in Shanghai to establish schools on the same footing; yet we are glad to observe that some signs are apparent of resuscitation of that under the care of the Church Missionary Society, to which we have on previous occasions drawn attention. There, at least, a sound Chinese as well as English education was made one of the rules of the establishment. The large numbers of scientific works now being translated into Chinese, should render the task of teaching the school mainly in Chinese more easy than before. Whether, by some such course the attendance of Eurasian children of a more advanced age than can be attended to in the new Eurasian School, could not be induced, would be a subject worthy of consideration. The bringing together of boys with mental proclivities differing, as do those of Chinese and Europeans, would not improbably result to some extent in the advancement of both.

A telegram says that the King of Spain has been everywhere most warmly received by the people during his two days' stay at Valencia, especially at the bullfight. His Majesty has paid visits to all the public establishments, and shown great interest in the Working Men's Co-operative Society, the managers of which he congratulated upon the satisfactory results which have been achieved. The King also visited the prisons, and pardoned several of the prisoners.

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* See *Daily Press* of yesterday.

THE WORSHIP OF THE DRAGON OR SERPENT.

(*Courier*)

The very interesting account given by Mr. Lees of serpent worship at Tientsin, affords one out of the innumerable proofs which might be adduced in confutation of the opinion that all heathen legends are worthless and meaningless. The fact is that no translator or commentator on heathen works, can reject these legends and yet understand his author thoroughly. Mr. Lees' communication has led me to look up some notes which I had in my possession, and I forward you the result.

Two lines, as it were, come down to us from Patriarchism: the one, the line of Tradition merely, which terminates in fully developed heathenism; the other, the line of Truth, protected by revelation, which ends in Christianity. In the Holy Scriptures, therefore, which contain God's revelation to man, will always be found the true explanation of all important mythological stories; so that, in fact, the evidences of the truth of the Scriptures are not to be presented to heathen nations in the form which they assume in Christian lands, but are rather to be sought for in their own writings. The idea, for instance, held by the whole pagan world that the First Man, (the chief God of each nation), was an hermaphrodite, arose out of the fact that Eve was created from Adam's side, and he was therefore considered to be both male and female before Eve was, as it were, separated from him. And again, the fact that God placed Cherubim at the entrance to the garden of Eden appears all along the line of tradition, in the distorted Cherubic representations found in mythological tales. The Chinese even assign to these distorted Cherubim the same position in *Shang-ti's* garden, as Moses assigns to them in *Adam's*, viz., the east side. Such "evidences," in fact, in heathen works, are sufficiently numerous to fill a volume.

The worship of the serpent is of great antiquity, and comes down from the fountain of all the idolatry which has cursed the earth, namely, Babel, or Babylon, the Kingdom of the arch-rebel Nimrod. By the descendants of the one family assembled on the plain of Shinar, this, as part of the one system of idolatry there brought to completeness, was carried to all those places where these descendants founded settlements. The story of "Bel and the Dragon" is founded on this well-known superstition of the Chaldeans; the Hindoos regard the serpent as the symbol of their chief God; and the Persians look upon it as the greatest of gods, and associate it with their god Mithras. The Chinese, also, as we learn from the *Yih-king*, regard the Dragon, as one of the symbols of *Keen* or Shang-te, their God, or the First Man deified, and hence, the Duke of Tsin having seen a miraculous yellow serpent in a dream, the historian Thu remarks, to him, "This is a proof of the presence of Shang-te; your Highness should sacrifice to him.—(Med.'s *Shoo-king*, p. 397.)

There is apparent confusion in heathen mythology on this subject, which, however, can be accounted for by bearing in mind, that the serpent is regarded by the Pagans in a *double* light, namely, as the symbol both of the good and evil principles in theology. The male serpent is regarded as the symbol of the former, and the female of the latter. The tempter introduced sin into the world under the form of a serpent, and this is the origin of the evil character assigned to it. But the Cherubim and Seraphim of Scripture were identical, as appears from comparison of *Is.* vi. with *Ezek.* i. and x., and the Hebrew word *Saraph*, signifies a fiery flying serpent.—(See Pike's or Parkhurst's *Heb. Lex.*)—The Rabbi Bechai says, "This is the mystery of our holy religion, that a serpent is called a Seraph, as an Angel is called a Seraph." Hence the twofold character assigned to the serpent. The flying serpent is described as being "an animal of great beauty, shining like burnished gold, and exhibiting the semblance of fire as the rays of the sun strike upon it, while it rapidly wings its way through the liquid air." Patrick supposes that Satan assumed the form of a Seraph or winged serpent in order the more effectually to deceive our first parents.—(*Com. on Gen.* iii, 24.)

The Deluge was so terrific a judgment that mankind have never forgotten it, and traditions concerning it are found in the records of all pagan nations. Hence, as the serpent is regarded as the symbol of the evil principle, in consequence of the introduction of evil into the world by Satan under the form of that reptile, it is used also to represent the Deluge, and all minor inundations. According to Plutarch, Adamantius, and Pierius, the Dragon or serpent symbolized "destruction, misfortune and terror;" and Diodorus Siculus states that a serpent twisted in spiral volumes was "the hieroglyphic of evil." "The evil principle" of the Egyptians, "from which they conceived themselves liable to misfortune, they deprecated as an object of terror under the name of Typhon."—(*Enf. Hist. Phil. vol.* i, *p.* 92, *and* Cud. *Intell. Syst. vol.* i, *p.* 353.)—The lower part of Typhon's body was formed of two immense serpents, and the Egyptians described him as "overtopping the loftiest mountains, while his two hands extended to the utmost limits of the East and West;" and Plutarch states that they held this monster to be "literally nothing more than the ocean." From these statements then it is plain that Typhon was the ocean at some time when the water rose above the highest mountains; that is to say, the Deluge, which overwhelmed the whole habitable globe, and put to flight the hero-gods of the Gentiles. The Arabs still designate the general Deluge "*al Tufan*."

The fable of "Latona and the Serpent Python" is the counterpart of that of the Egyptian Dragon Typhon, and is also a personification of the Deluge. Hence he is said to have been slain by Apollo upon Mount Parnassus, the transcript of Ararat, immediately after the flood; which simply means that Apollo being driven by the flood to the Arkite mount, afterwards conquered the monster as the waters subsided.

The great Serpent Midgard of Gothic mythology is also the Deluge personified. He is said to have been driven to the bottom of the ocean, by the Great Father Woden, who is Noah as a re-appearance of Adam. There "he increased (possessing the same power as the Tientsin Dragon) to so prodigious a size that he wound himself round the whole globe of the earth."—This legend, then, is merely a repetition of that of Typhon.

The Egyptians also used a fish as a type of hatred, and forbad their priests to eat it, because they regarded the sea as an evil demon. (Herod. *lib.* ii. *c.* 37)

* * * Crocodilon adorat.
Pars hæc; illa pavet saturum serpentibus Ibin.
* * * * * * * * * * *
Illic cœruleos hic piscem fluminis, illic
Oppida tota canem venerantur, (Juv.—Sat. xv, v2. &c.)

Lastly, in Phœnician mythology their Ophion is connected with the Temptation and the Deluge; for he is regarded as the prince of evil demons, and is said to have been plunged, like Typhon and Midgard, beneath the waves of the sea. Typhon was also regarded as the prince of evil demons, and hence the evil spirit, by which the young female mentioned in the *Acts of the Apostles* was possessed, is called "spirit of Python."—(*Ch.* xvi, 16, *Gr.*)

SINENSIS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FORGERY CASE.

The *Pall Mall's* Belfast correspondent telegraphs:—At Belfast police-court, William H. MacMullen, aged about twenty, an apprenticed lithographic writer in Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co.'s establishment at Belfast, was brought up on remand, charged with forging a cheque for £38 on the Ulster Bank, Belfast, in favour of W. H. Jackson, Clerkenwell, London, and purporting to be drawn by Mr. F. R. Lepper, one of the directors of the Ulster Bank. The manager of the lithographic department in Messrs. Ward's establishment proved that the cheque and letters produced were in the prisoner's handwriting. Mr. Lepper denied that the signature to the cheque was his, although it greatly resembled it. The letters produced during the hearing of the case were addressed by the prisoner to some person whom he styled "Dear John," and who, it is believed, was an official in one of the country branches of the Belfast Bank, but has lately gone to America. In the communications the prisoner gave particulars of a plan whereby five pound notes could be changed into notes of a larger amount, and by which unsigned notes could be signed and proved. The writer states that he could make between one hundred and two hundred pounds a week in this way, and his object was that he and the person to whom the letters were addressed might get £5,000 each and get off to America. The purchase of some house property in Belfast was also mentioned. The writer further stated that if he had the signature of any person who had a large account in a bank he could forge that person's signature and draw upon the account. After a good deal of evidence had been given the magistrates decided upon adjourning the case for a week.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

(*Courier.*)

A well known name has become immortalized by the "Curiosities of Literature." In these days when men write by electricity and print by steam, every branch of human activity, every department of trade, is rapidly amassing a literature of its own, and a kind of subsidiary immortality seems to us open to any man who has leisure and tact to make a judicious selection of the "Curiosities of Trade Circulars."

Even in Shanghai there are men who,
"tho' in trade,
Which oftentimes does genius fetter,
Read works of fancy, and 'tis said
Have cultivated the Belles Lettres;—"

and who cannot refrain from letting these accomplishments shine forth in their Trade Reports—telling us, for instance, as one recently did, that "Grapes are emerging from the gloom, &c."

But our local amateurs are only making their modest beginnings, in order to set before them a model of the high perfection to which rhetoric when applied to commercial subjects may attain, we have to direct their attention to *The Straits Times Extra* of 25th September, where occurs the following extract from the Circular of Messrs. J. C. Sillar & Co.—a name not unknown to old residents in Shanghai:—

"In our annual circular we stated that the present race of merchants engaged in the China trade had proved too weak to resist the injustice imposed upon them by the brokers and wholesale dealers in the terms of sale, and the custom of not paying for teas for three months, and deducting usury at the rate of 5 per cent per annum if cleared before that time, still existed. We might have added that many of the tea importers *blindly and wilfully embraced the chains by which they were bound, and refused to have the terms altered, thus showing themselves unfit for freedom.* From present appearances it would seem as if a large number of them were fast going *into a state of bondage heavier and more degrading even than that under which they laboured before. The banks and money lenders have been actively plying their forbidden and accursed trade;* the masses of tea now arriving, shipped upon borrowed money, are being pressed for sale—this by private contract is almost at an end, and the auctioneer's hammer appears to be the only means available to dispose of the disastrous shipments. Since the commencement of the month the market has given way about 5d. per lb.; Teas have been sold in auction at 1s. 5d., the counterparts of which brought 1s. 10d. on arrival, and reported to have cost the importer 2s. per lb. laid down. The end of such a state of things it is easy to fortell." [*The Italics are ours.*]

But another Tea Circular has issued from under the sanction of a name so generally respected that it has called forth a commentary; and a copy of text and commentary have been sent us for publication. We give them below, suppressing only a passage in Note 17 of the commentary, where epithets are used and motives imputed in a style that we think unparliamentary:—

"Messrs. Fred. Huth & Co., having thought proper to attach their influential names to a very high-flown and exaggerated report of the Tea Market, extensively circulated amongst the Trade here and abroad, since the 11th instant, it has been deemed advisable to re-issue it with explanatory notes, so that practical people, endowed with less tortuous intellect than its eccentric author, may become thoroughly acquainted with its real meaning and purpose."

F. H. & CO.'S REPORT.

The Tea market is in a most depressed state and is likely to be much worse. (1) In China, as of old, the natives have gained the battle (2); 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb. have been paid for 2nd and 3rd rate Teas, (3) of which the Chinamen have of course been willing sellers; (4) moreover, every financial facility seems to have been accorded to buyers indiscriminately, and the consequence is, that 64,000,000 lbs. have been forced off to our shores up to the 8th August, nearly half the supply of the season. (5) The end is easily foretold; already Teas have been sold in auction "without reserve" and privately, which bear a loss of up to 4d. to 5d. per lb. on China cost. (6) But this is only the beginning of it; (7) we have the new Foochow Teas close at hand; from overland samples, which we tasted, the quality of that crop may be placed decidedly above that of last season, the fine and finest kinds have much flavour combined with pungency, just the character wanted by the trade. (8).

They are therefore waiting for the arrival of the Foochow Steamers, and they are unquestionably right. (9)

What! with the useful Indian growth and telling Teas from Foochow, what will be the value of most of the Northern Teas now here and coming? (10)

They have no pretence to much usefulness except in shape of a mixture with other and fancy sorts. We should therefore not be at all surprised to see the value recede to 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for all Teas now nominally quoted 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb. (11). The Chinamen have evidently felt the deficiency of quality of the new crop, and given the Teas a sort of artificial "clip," by overfiring. (12)

The very few really finest chops will probably maintain a fair value, though we must not rely much upon Russian demands, as Russia receives large quantities through transhipment and viâ Odessa. (13)

The *few* orders that are here have been satisfied, and there has since been no fresh demand! (14)

The only really fine Moning Teas as yet arrived for this market are Kee Fooy, Kee Chong, and Kee Hing, sold at 2s. 5d., 2s. 6d., and 2s 7d. per lb. respectively. (15)

Some half-chests (also called Kee Hing) D KH 5 and 6 have been sold at 2s. 2d., and others (Chop Hop Fat) at 2s. 4½d., per lb. but they cannot be placed among first class. (16)

There are likewise some chops of boxes at 2s. 7d. on the market, for which 2s. 6d. is said to have been refused, but the extremely sour and smoky character of these Teas would scarcely render the repetition of such an offer probable, even had it actually been made. (17)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

(1) This is only F. H. & Co.'s opinion, evincing the most charitable consideration for the interests of competing Importers. (2) A more sensational figure of speech, often indulged in by persons with the peculiar temperament of our author, to create effect. (3) 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. are the prices known to have been given for 3rd crop Teas, several of which have realized profits here. (4) The author never having visited China may be excused his ignorance of the fact, that Chinamen are generally *willing* sellers. (5) We believe, bankers to be gifted with more prudence and common sense than to justify such a sweeping remark, and the large shipment is only the result of home orders; but with the telegraph communication now established, excessive exports could readily be stopped should the state of the market require it. (6) Doubtful if any Teas show even 2d. to 3d. per lb. loss unless it be the parcels Messrs. F. H. & Co. sold in P. Sale without reserve. (7) Difficult to be reconciled with commencement of previous phrase, but as we proceed in the reading of this mazy circular the drift of it may perhaps become apparent. (8) The word "Foo-Chow" is here evidently the touchstone which works a wondrous transformation—gloom and despondent predictions give place to glowing pictures, in language almost as flowery and aromatic as the author evidently wishes the Foochow Teas to prove. It may be perhaps cruel to destroy so pretty a piece of ingenuity, but like a Chinese painting, it is wholly wanting in perspective, and the reason the artist cannot look beyond his own vain conception is simply, that the firm is largely interested in Foochow Teas this season.

(9) The arrivals have come too early and the weather has been too hot; these are the chief reasons for the existing inactivity.

(10) In a spirit of unsurpassed conceit the writer puts this "telling" question in order that his omniscient and "*allwissend*" ideas of the future may become known in the next following sentences.

(11) Notwithstanding this egotistically expressed opinion, the trade here, who have something more than an inflated and superficial knowledge of the article they deal in, generally admit the useful quality of many of those Teas, and are now operating extensively enough to show that they do not anticipate such a decline.

(12) In his indecent haste to publicly depreciate these "Northern Teas," the author does not hesitate to ascribe what would be simply bad workmanship to so clever a manufacturer as the Chinaman. These Teas are no more fired than usual; but owing to the early arrival they have not had time to lose the firing, so necessary to preserve them.

(13) The moderate concession about the fine Teas maintaining the qualities is apparently only made to be at once hampered with the suggestion that Russians will not be buyers.

(14) Another outburst in the "Vainglorious" style—there are about 40 Houses engaged in the export trade, and can it be possible that their business is so intimately known to Messrs. F. H. & Co. as to warrant such a pompous remark?

(15) Puffing, of the most vulgar type, is the only interpretation to be applied to this clause, Messrs. F. H. & Co. having bought the three chops mentioned.

(16) Here the grapes are evidently very sour, Clever competitors must have undoubtedly bought those other Kee Hings so much cheaper; and is it because the trade generally maintain "*Hop Fat*" to be finer that "*Kee Fooy*," that the former is so presumptuously refused a 1st class certificate? Having once formed a wrong opinion (and acted upon it) "stick to it, though all the world's against you" is apparently the author's motto.

(17) Here the climax of this spleenish effusion is reached! * * * * * * * *

"Before leaving this impetuous Author to his repentant reflections, we venture a humble suggestion; that he should earnestly strive to bring his erratic mind, so teeming with peculiar ideas, into closer union with the admirable Christian precept pervading his own excellent motto:

"LIVE TO LOVE AND LOVE TO LIVE."

We do not here say one word on the merits of the Tea Question. We have done so already, and may again advert to the subject. But confining ourselves to the mere question of style, we think that in a commercial document rhetoric and poetry are in as bad taste as they are in a tailor's advertisement. To state one's views in the fewest, plainest, and most temperate words possible is the perfection of style in all business documents. There certainly is no reason why business men should not still as they have heretofore, cultivate literary gifts and graces, but in these days of journals, magazines, and reviews, they can surely find a more suitable field for their exercise and display than in Trade Circulars.

HOME NEWS.

(*Summaries from the London "Daily News."*)

THURSDAY, September 7th.

The London Republicans have issued a programme in which they announce as their object, "the attainment of the highest standard of political and social rights for man, and the promotion of the intellectual, moral, and material welfare of mankind."

The tramways between Blackfriars Bridge, East Greenwich, and Blackheath Hill, were opened for traffic yesterday. The journey to Blackheath is performed in about 40 minutes.

The jury empannelled to inquire into the Stow-market explosion has returned a verdict that some persons unknown had added sulphuric acid to the gun-cotton after it had passed the Government test. At the same time, they express their opinion that the manufacture is not so entirely free from danger as has generally been supposed.

Yesterday an explosion occurred in the Moss Pits, near Wigan, by which about 70 men were killed.

On Tuesday evening a Great Western passenger train ran into some trucks near Reading, and some sixteen persons, including an engine-driver and two guards, were more or less injured. The traffic was delayed for three hours.

A considerable number of losses have recently been reported at Lloyd's.

Yesterday morning four platelayers, who were watching a good train on the line between Preston and Barrow, were run down by a passenger train and killed.

It was announced yesterday by the *Patrie* that M. Thiers had offered to the Duke of Aumale the post of Governor-General of Algeria. The same news is published by the *Avenir Liberal*, the Bonapartist paper, which adds that the Duke, without giving a decisive answer, appears disposed to accept the appointment, and that he is now engaged in writing a report, in which his views respecting the government of the colony are expressed. If those views meet with the approval of M. Thiers, the Duke will take the post. The *Patrie* declares that the appointment would be well-received in France and in Algeria. The colony, it says, is going through a terrible crisis. The insurrection is everywhere held in check; but in many places the Arabs, although defeated, appear disposed to resume the offensive. The French army in Africa, which numbers about 80,000 men, is meanwhile in course of reorganization. Under such circumstances the appointment of the Duke of Aumale, who is already familiar with the colony, would be of great advantage to the country.

—M. Charles Garnier, the architect of the new Opera House in Paris, has published an article upon the Vendôme column, in which he urges that monument should be rebuilt, and the original statue of Napoleon I. replaced in the position it occupied during the First Empire. His theory is that a public monument, no matter what it commemorates, should be regarded as a piece of history, and be held sacred. The smallest decorative ornament, an escutcheon, a crown, a symbol, the minutest detail, has, M. Garnier maintains, an historical value, and ought to be respected. The *Siecle* objects to this theory, and points to the initials N.E. (Napoleon and Eugenie), with which the new Opera itself is profusely adorned. It declares that these initials are evidences, not of history, but of flattery, or, at best, of mere architectural embroidery which has nothing in common with art properly so called.

An Industrial Exhibition was opened in Milan on the 2nd by the Prince of Carignan, three of the Italian Ministers, several Deputies, and Senators; the municipal authorities, &c., being also present. The whole of Italy had been invited to send in contributions, but very few towns responded to the appeal made to them, and the Exhibition is, therefore, essentially a local one.

FRIDAY, September 8.

A very successful choral festival was held in Llandaff Cathedral, on Wednesday, the first which has been held in Wales for four years. The attendance was very large, and included the Lord Mayor of London.

The Committee of the Birmingham Liberal Association have resolved to hold a Conference upon the Reform of the House of Lords on the 28th November, and invitations are to be sent to the Liberal Associations all over the country.

The Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society's show at Liverpool, which closed yesterday, has been a great success. During the three days it was open it was visited by 75,000 persons, and the receipts amounted to £4,850.

Last evening Mr. R. Gurney, M.P. for Southampton, was presented, in the Town-hall of that borough, with a "non-political" address, in which his constituents expressed their satisfaction at his selection by the Government to represent British claimants at Washington.

The Limerick election is said to be virtually over. Mr. I. Butt will, there is little doubt, be elected without opposition; but in the mean time a subscription is being raised, to defray the expense of a contest should another candidate appear in the field.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Court of Governors of the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, held yesterday, the sub-committee, appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the death from diphtheria of a child named Henry Bard—which was made the subject of an inquest—presented their report, which gave rise to a good deal of discussion.

The St. Pancras Board of Guardians had another lively meeting yesterday, in the course of which some fresh charges of insubordination and misconduct were made against various workhouse officials, and a communication was read from Miss Waters, denying that she had ever danced with Mr. Smith or any other guardian.

It appears that the "Lancashire Fasting Girl" has not, as was stated, "fasted" for sixteen months. The poor young girl who, according to the report of a local medical man, has been needlessly dragged before the public, has been confined to bed during that period, but has all along taken a little, though but a little, food. Her parents have no desire to make money by her unfortunate illness.

By the death of Oakes, the browman, the number of persons killed in the Wigan colliery explosion has been increased to 70. The sealing of the upcast shaft was completed last night. The volume of smoke ascending this shaft left no doubt that the pit was on fire, and that all below must have perished.

A little girl nine years of age, the daughter of Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P., for Falmouth, has, according to the verdict of a coroner's jury, been poisoned by the application to her head and neck of a very strong preparation of bi-chloride of mercury.

Our Special Correspondent at Versailles says that M. Thiers is vexed and alarmed at the alliance which it is credibly asserted Italy has entered into with Austria and Germany. When the Bishop of Orleans spoke some time since in favour of the temporal power, M. Thiers missed an opportunity of recanting his recorded opinions against the unity of Italy, and now, after an angry interview with Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister, the relations between the two countries are believed to be in a very critical state.

According to the same Correspondent, the effect on the public mind of the new title M. Thiers has just received, of President of the Republic, is very great, and it has done much to familiarise people with the idea that the Republic is the settled Government of France. Our Correspondent is of opinion that while the Assembly merely meant M. Thiers to have the shadow of power, it has really increased the substance.

Prince Napoleon has published a pamphlet in reply to his "calumniators," in which he says he was an entire stranger to the declaration of war against Prussia.

Some time ago a letter was published in two of the Paris papers in which it was alleged that M. Jules Favre had forged various legal documents affecting the civil position of his children. M. Jules Favre at once brought an action for libel against the writer, and the case, which came before the court on Wednesday, was decided yesterday. The writer of the letter is sentenced to one year's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine, and the editors of the newspapers —the *Verité*, recently suspended, and the *Avenir Liberal*—to one month's imprisonment and 500 francs fine each.

The Florence Correspondent of the *Debats* referring to the surprise which is felt in France at the rise in the price of the Italian funds, says nothing is more natural, however, than that rise. Italy just now is calm; revolutionary ideas have lost ground; commerce is increasing; and the opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel will give a fresh impetus to business, and increase the receipts of the railways. It is no wonder, therefore, the Correspondent adds, that the public credit in Italy should improve.

Advices from Konigsberg state that on the 4th inst. 40 persons were attacked with cholera, 27 of whom died; and that on the next day, out of 17 persons attacked 15 died.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.

The *Times* recommends rest to Mr. Gladstone. In seclusion—such seclusion as is to be allowed to ambitious men—things are brought to assume their true proportions. The fury and the fret of life are seen to do little but consume the soul. Wisdom returns. A vent may be found in unaccustomed exercise for the superfluous energies of life; or, if the habits of oratory are too strong, there is the whole field of literature open upon which to discourse, without running the risk of banishing the spirit of serenity. A generation which reads nothing may learn through the medium of some Flintshire Institute that there have been many poets given to the English people whose works are accessible and may be read with advantage. Not that we recommend recourse to such means of satisfying the exaggerated cravings of a spirit which has become morbidly active, save in the last necessity. Absolute calm is best—is not the gift of sleep the promise of the just?—but if absolute calm is hopeless, we may turn to the unruffled waters of imaginative literature. The one thing essential is that Liberal associations should be kept sternly in the background. If they seek to disturb the retirement of Hawarden they should be reminded of the rebuke which Coleridge received from Thelwall in the Quantocks. "The lime-tree bower, my prison," was the scene, and it provoked the poet to say, "What a place, John, to talk politics in!" "Nay, Samuel, it is a place to forget the necessity of talking politics."

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF TOBACCO SMOKING.

Dr. E. B. Gray, who describes himself as having long been a moderate smoker, and watched the effect of the habit on himself and others, offers in the *Food Journal* what he believes to be the true answer to the question: "Is smoking injurious?" First of all (he remarks), there must be an understanding about the quality of the tobacco to be smoked. Bad, *i.e.* rank, quickly intoxicating and prostrating tobacco (certain kinds of shag and cavendish, for instance) must always be injurious. So too with regard to quantity, even good tobacco smoked to excess will to a certainty be injurious to the smoker, sooner or latter, in some way or another. Next as to the smokers. There are people to whom any tobacco, however smoked, is simply poison, even in small doses causing vomiting, pallor, and alarming prostration. Such people never get seasoned to its effects, even after repeated trials; and if they are wise they will for ever let it alone. No one can enjoy smoking, or smoke with impunity, when out of health. The phrase "out of health," thought it may sound vague is definite enough to frame a general rule. A man with a bad appetite will, if he smoke, most assuredly eat still less—a noteworthy fact for smokers or others recovering from wasting illness or "off their feed" from whatever cause. This effect of tobacco, while an evil to the sick man who cannot eat enough, becomes a boon to the starved man who cannot get enough to eat; and ample illustration of this was furnished among the French and German soldiers in the recent war. Again, no man should smoke who has a dirty tongue, a bad taste in his mouth, or a weak or disordered digestion. In any such case he cannot relish his tobacco. It should be a golden rule with smokers, that the pipe or cigar which is not smoked with relish had better not be smoked at all. Indigestion in every shape is aggravated by smoking, but most especially that form of it commonly known as atonic and accompanied with flatulence. Diarrhœa, as a rule, is made worse by smoking. One of the commonest and earliest effects of excessive or untimely smoking is to make the hand shake. This gives the clue to another class of persons who ought not to smoke—persons, namely, who have weak, unsteady nerves, and suffer from giddiness, confusion of sight, tremulous hands, tendency to stammer, or any such symptoms. And if tobacco does harm in mere functional weakness, still less allowable is it in actual organic disease of the nervous system; as, for instance, where there exists any degree of paralysis or other sign of degenerative change in the brain or spinal cord. The improper use of tobacco does beyond question somehow interfere with due nutrition of nerve substance. An illustration of this, familiar to oculists and medical men, is the so-called tobacco-amaurosis, a failure of vision occurring in excessive smokers from malnutrition of the retina. Another class of persons who ought not to smoke are those who have weak or unsteady circulations, and complain of such troubles as palpitation, cardiac pain, intermittent pulse, habitually cold hands and feet, or chronic languor. Lastly, there is reason for believing that the habitual use of tobacco is likely to retard the due growth and development of the body. If so, no one should become a smoker till he is well past the period of puberty. Boys, moreover, have no excuse for smoking, for they are spared the hard wear and tear of adult life. Now, after eliminating those who from idiosyncracy cannot, and those who from bodily ailment or from tender years should not smoke, there will still always be a large residuum of happy folk who can smoke, enjoy smoking, and are indeed the better for it. These are they who use tobacco without abusing it—use it, that is to say, in moderate quantity, in due seasons, and honestly for the sake of the comfort which it gives them—a comfort every bit as legitimate as that which drinkers of tea, coffee, or wine extract in each case from their favourite beverage. A few words on each of these points. By moderate smoking is meant smoking only just so much and so often as each man finds to be good for him. It is with tobacco as with alcoholic drinks. Every man of mature years, sound health, and common sense soon gets to know what is the limit of safe indulgence for himself. However widely this limit may vary in different individuals, the following rule is absolute and unalterable—that when a smoker begins to ail bodily, or to be getting listless, dreamy, and disinclined for serious thought or action, or the shirk the duties of social intercourse, this limit has been exceeded. Tobacco should be used as supplementary to food, not as a substitute for it. The season, therefore, for healthy smoking is after a meal. Tobacco should not be taken on an empty stomach (unless to stave off hunger) any more than alcohol. Smoking to kill time, or to colour a pipe (!) is a childish abuse of tobacco. Against moderate smoking in a healthy person who enjoys it, not a single argument of any weight has yet been advanced. Perhaps the most plausible of them is this; that every smoker daily imbibes a small quantity of tobacco-oil and nicotine; and as these substances taken by themselves in the pure concentrated state and in large doses are highly poisonous, then every habitual smoker is slowly poisoning himself. Just as reasonable is it to condemn all alcoholic drinks, such as wine, beer, &c., as pernicious, because a draught of pure alcohol will nearly or quite kill a man; or to condemn tea and coffee as dangerous drink, because their active principles, theine and caffeine, taken alone and in large doses are poisons.

ADDITIONS TO THE GERMAN FLEET.

A letter from Dantzic, in the *Bromberger Zeitung*, gives some particulars regarding a curious addition to the German fleet. Three boats are in course of construction in Devrient's dockyard, intended to place torpedoes under, and thus to destroy an enemy's ships. These boats are built almost entirely of iron, and being about sixty feet long and only six or seven broad, they have nearly the form of a fish. The deck is not flat, but round, so as to be but little exposed to damage from an enemy's shot. While employed in active operations no one will be visible on board. Contrary to the usual system, these boats will be steered from the bows; and on the deck, above the rudder, there is a slight elevation to allow the steersman to stand on his feet, and a small opening about an inch wide to serve him as a look-out. The armour will be as thick as is consistent with high speed. These tiny screw steamers, or *Barcassen*, as they are called, will use petroleum as fuel, which is contained in a number of iron receptacles in the stern, of sufficient thickness to be impervious to projectiles. The chimney is so small that it can scarcely in any case be hit. A narrow gallery, about a foot broad, and inclosed by an iron chain, runs round the boat. The hold for the torpedoes is in the middle of the boat, as well as the quarters of the crews. One of the *Barcassen* has already been launched, and is only waiting for her engine. The two others are still on the stocks.—*Daily News.*

CATHOLICS IN GERMANY.

The *Univers* has now added to its other attractions "Letters from Prussia," of which the following, taken from the introductory epistle, is a fair specimen. "In her campaign against the Catholics Prussia will meet with fortresses which will give her different work to do than Metz and Paris; Herr von Bismarck will be vanquished there at last. Not as if the Catholics had any intention of creating insurrections; that is not permitted to them. Their policy will be what it was under Nero and Julian—to give unto Cæsar what is Cæsar's, and unto God that which is God's; but to obey God more than man. They will oppose to the instruments of violence nothing save the granite of the Non Possumus. If hitherto the Catholics of Prussia have only been able to get in sixty deputies faithful to the Church, they will be perfectly sure, under the new circumstances, to get in double that number at the next elections. The oppression will only serve to strengthen the union of the thirteen millions of the Catholics of the Empire." Then follows a heartrending description of the state of oppression of which Catholics are the victims in Germany at this hour, which winds up as follows: "But at the end of this struggle there are no five milliards to be gained; there are rather ten to be lost, morally. And they will be lost to a dead certainty, because the chosen apostle is a Dollinger who is malcontent on account of not having been raised to the episcopate of Reusch, whose spirit and judgment are well known from the poison he distils in the literary paper of Bonn, and that miserable commercial traveller Michelis." If that is not the language of Christian tolerance and conciliation, we do not know what is.

EFFECTS OF COMMERCIAL PANICS ON TRADE.

When we find ourselves in the midst of a great commercial crisis, the terms in which the distress of the day is sometimes described by journalists would (observes the *Pall Mall Gazette*) lead the uninformed to imagine that the whole trade of the country was ruined. Of course in those times much havoc is made with undertakings whose only chance of a prosperous issue is easy credit, and also with more legitimate enterprises which are unable to endure an extraordinary and unexpected strain. But whatever be the extent of commercial suffering, people must eat and drink, be clothed and sheltered, and the routine commerce of the community goes on much the same as usual. Some notion may be gained of the enormous proportion which the routine commerce of the country bears to the aggregate commerce by examining the official trade tables over a period including a great commercial crisis. Upon the total abandonment of protection, the trade of the United Kingdom experienced a rapid development, absolutely and relatively. In 1858, or about ten years after the repeal of the corn laws, the value of our import and export trade was equivalent to £10 14s. 5d. per head of the estimated population of the year (whereof £4 2s. 5d. represented the British exports, and £5 16s. the imports); the total being £304,366,000. The rate per head continued to augment up to and inclusive of 1866, when it attained the enormous figure of £17 16s. 10d., or nearly 70 per cent. higher than it was seven clear years before; noting by the way that 1858 appears to have been a year of some depression, but followed by continuous advances. The spring of 1866 witnessed the credit panic, whose effects were so long felt. It was marked in financial circles by the memorable "black Friday" of Lombard-street. Its influence upon trade was not manifested in the returns till the following year, when the rate per head of the imports and exports fell by £1 4s. 7d. The troubles of the day had made our commerce recede to that extent; but the depressed ratio of 1867 was therefore £16 12s. 3d., or 55 per cent. beyond the fair level of 1858. It has not been so low since, and the extreme of the retrocession is measured by the figures here cited. In absolute amount the trade of 1867 was £31,000,000 under that of the preceding year, but the total of 1867 being £501,000,000, was £197,000,000, or 65 per cent. higher than the aggregate import and export commerce of 1858, or, compared with the more active year 1857, £157,000,000 beyond it. Since 1867 the amount and the ratio have risen continuously; in 1868 it was £17 3s. 11d., in 1869 it was £17 0s. 3d., and last year £17 15s. 2d. per head of population. In absolute value 1870 exceeded 1866, the year of maximum rate, by upwards of £13,000,000. The exports of British produce and manufactures were last year £200,000,000; of foreign and colonial produce, £44,500,000; and the imports, £303,000,000; making a total of £547,500,000. The returns of the current year promise a decided increase in absolute and relative value above the high figures of 1866. In British exports alone the rate of 1870 exceeded that of 1866, being £6 9s. 6d. per head, against £6 6s. 2d.

A Rescue by Mistake.—A curious incident took place in the panic caused by the melancholy accident of the blowing up of a marriage bridal party on board the Greek steamer *Eunomia*. The unhappy bridegroom rushed into a cabin, from amid the smoke of which he carried off what he believed was his bride, and plunged with her into the water. On being picked up by a boat, he found, however, that he had rescued from death a young lady of Athens, and he returned to the steamer to find his wife burnt to death.—*Malta Times.*

On Sept. 6th the body of James Renforth, the champion sculler, arrived at the railway station, Gateshead. The corpse was accompanied by Mr. William Oldham and Mr. William Blakey, both of whom were with the crew in America. The crowd at the station was immense. The deceased's brother, and Martin, one of the champion's four, and a large number of aquatic men, were on the platform. There was perfect silence as the bearers moved off, followed by some thousands of people. The corpse was conveyed to the residence of the widow, and the funeral would take place on the following Wednesday.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

October 20th, Evening.

The drug market has kept pretty steady and firm throughout the day for all kinds: Patna at $705 to $710; Benares at $697½ to $705, on cash and credit terms; Malwa, $665 to $670 new, $675 old, first quality drug wanted by the natives.

October 21st, Morning.

No change at present in the tone of the drug market; but a very small native demand exists for Bengal; prices have been entirely kept up by speculative operations.

Bank Shares are firm with an upward tendency; of old there are buyers at 63 to 64, new have changed hands at 61 to 62. In Fire Shares, Hongkongs are weak at quotation. Nothing doing in other stocks.

Shares.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—63 to 64 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—61 to 62 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,500 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,500 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 110 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$95 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$350 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$66 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$68 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—22½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—36 to 36½ per cent. prem.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 86 per share premium.

China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.

China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—60 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$17 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company, Limited—3 per cent. discount.

Exchange.

On London.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 4/3¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4½ to 4/4¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight ... 4/4½ to 4/4¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 4/4¾
Bank Bills on demand ... 4/2¾

On New York.—
Private, 5 months' sight ... —

On Bombay.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220

On Calcutta.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220

On Shanghai.—
Bank, 3 days' sight ... 72¼
Bank, 15 days' sight ... 72¾
Private, 30 days' sight ... 72¾

Sales on October 20th, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

Fungus, 50 piculs, at $28.30, by Hing-tai-chan by retail.

White Beans, 400 piculs, at $2.10, by Hing-tai-chan by retail.

Yellow Peas, 300 piculs, at $3.00, by Hing-tai-chan by retail.

Saigon Rice, 3,000 piculs, $2.35, by Hung-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 3,000 piculs, at $2.30, by Hung-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Tin, 200 slabs, at $35.00, by Hung-fung to Ningpo merchant.

Drills, 40 yards, 200 pieces, at $3.80, by Hung-fung to Chuechow merchant.

Tin, 130 slabs, at $35.20, by Fook-mow-loong to Hongkong merchant.

Black Pepper, 310 piculs, at $15.80, by Kin-fung to travelling merchant.

Vermicelli, 100 piculs, at $7.40, by Kin-fung to travelling merchant.

Fungus, 10 piculs, at $28.60, by Kin-fung to travelling merchant.

Saigon Rice, 3,000 piculs, at $2.36, by Yuen-on-tai to Hongkong merchant.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese, on the 20th October, 1871.

COTTON GOODS.		
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$111.00 a $116.00
,, 28 a 32		117.00 a 120.00
,, 38 a 42		130.00 a 135.00
Grey Shirtings, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.15 a 2.22
,, 8 a 8½ lbs		2.45 a 2.55
,, 9 a 10 lbs		3.00 a 3.45
White Shirtings, 56 a 60 reed	,,	2.10 a 2.45
,, 64 a 68	,,	2.40 a 2.65
,, 68 a 72	,,	2.80 a 3.00
White Spotted Do.		2.75 a 2.90
White Brocades		2.75 a 3.30
American Drills, 30 yards		3.00 a 3.80
		3.20 a 4.17
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	,,	2.40 a 2.15
,, 24 ,, & 36 ,, 8 lbs	,,	2.40 a 2.45
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	,,	3.90 a 4.15
Dyed Brocade Do.	,,	3.80 a 3.90
Dyed Damask Do.	,,	5.90 a 6.25
Chintz	,,	1.90 a 1.95
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.55 a 0.60
,, Brown	,,	0.65 a 0.70
,, Red	,,	0.75 a 0.70
Velvets, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.33 a 0.36
,, Gentian, 22	,,	0.30 a 0.32
Velveteens, Black	,,	0.17 a 0.18
WOOLLEN GOODS.		
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.58 a 0.60
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	7.90 a 8.00
,, ,, Assorted	,,	6.70 a 7.00
,, HH Scarlet	,,	8.00 a 8.10
,, ,, Assorted	,,	7.15 a 7.25
Camlets, SSS	,,	18.75 a 17.00
,, SS	,,	18.50 a 19.50
,, S	,,	18.50 a 19.50
,, D	,,	19.50 a 19.00
,, BBB	,,	20.50 a 22.00
Listings		13.00 a 14.00
METALS.		
Iron, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	2.45 a 2.55
,, Hoop	,,	2.85 a 2.95
,, Bar	,,	2.40 a 2.60
,, Small Round Rod	,,	2.40 a 3.45
,, Wire	,,	6.00 a 6.30
Lead	,,	5.70 a 5.85
Steel, English	per tub.	3.10 a 3.35
,, Swedish	,,	4.00 a 4.50
Tin, Malacca	per picul	36.00 a 36.60
Tin Plates	per box	5.60 a 5.90
Sheathing Metal	per picul	19.75 a 20.00
Quicksilver	,,	96.00 a 97.50
Spelter	,,	5.90 a 6.25
PRODUCE.		
Cotton, Shanghai	per picul	18.50 a 19.50
,, Ningpo	,,	19.00 a 19.75
,, Tientsin	,,	18.70 a 19.50
,, Shantung	,,	18.70 a 19.50
,, Bengal	,,	18.50 a 16.00
Alum	,,	1.00 a 1.80
Sassamums, Japan white	,,	5.10 a 5.30
,, Black	,,	3.00 a 3.10
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	per picul	2.70 a 2.80
,, ,, 2	,,	2.50 a 2.60
,, Siam, white	,,	2.50 a 2.58
,, ,, mill cleaned	,,	2.40 a 2.50
,, Manila	,,	2.40 a 2.65
,, Java	,,	2.00 a 2.10
,, Singapore	,,	2.25 a 2.30
,, Saigon	,,	2.35 a 2.47
,, Arracan	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	,,	6.25 a 6.50
Coals, Afloat	per ton.	
,, English steam	,,	11.00 a 11.25
,, American Anthracite	,,	10.00 a 10.50
,, Sydney	,,	10.00 a 10.50
Window Glass	per box.	2.35 a 2.40
Straits Produce, &c.		
Rattans, Straits	per pcl.	5.00 a 5.70
,, Banjar	,,	4.30 a 4.40
Pepper White	,,	21.50 a 22.20
,, Black	,,	15.20 a 15.70
Betel Nut	,,	1.80 a 3.50
Sandal Wood Malabar	,,	3.00 a 3.30
,, South Seas	,,	10.00 a 11.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	,,	1.50 a 1.80
,, Siam	,,	2.00 a 2.10
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	,,	1.75 a 1.85
,, American per barrel of 200 lbs	,,	7.00 a 7.50
Wheat, Tientsin	per pcl.	2.05 a 2.15
,, California	,,	2.35 a 2.45
Sugar, Canton white, 1 a 3	,,	6.70 a 7.00
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.00 a 3.20
,, West Coast, Dk. Brown	,,	4.40 a 4.60
,, Manila, Dry White	,,	4.10 a 4.20
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.75 a 3.90
Camphor, packed	,,	13.50 a 13.75
Peas, White	,,	1.90 a 2.00
,, Green	,,	2.90 a 3.20
,, Black	,,	1.65 a 1.80
,, Yellow	,,	1.80 a 2.00
Mushrooms, Japan	,,	30.00 a 33.00
Seaweed, Green	,,	2.80 a 3.60
,, Cut	,,	3.60 a 4.20
Mussels, Dry, Siam large	,,	9.00 a 9.50
,, ,, small	,,	6.50 a 7.50
Vermicelli, Tientsin	,,	6.90 a 7.30
Bees Wax, Japan	,,	54.00 a 57.00
,, Hankow	,,	94.00 a 95.00

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON	Elfin	Beer	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SUEZ	Australia (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On the 15th proximo.
HAMBURG	Bertha	Rose	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Lord Macauley	Care	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	St. Pauli		Whampoa	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Birdston		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Catharine		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Humboldt		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Early Morn		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Shirley	Willcomb	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Quickstep	A. P. Chase	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Yosemite		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Florella	F. G. Peabody	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Onward	Wm. Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Jane Speirs	C. T. Brown	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
DUNEDIN (N.Z.) & M'BOURNE	Whirlwind	Graham	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Sea Gull	Marshall	Hongkong	Russell & Co	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Sunshine (str.)		Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
Do.	Isabel y Seis Hermanos	Balbas	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	Alexandre Lavalley	Longin	Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Avoca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Odessa (str.)	Burkitt	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sedan (str.)	H. W. Winter	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick dispatch.
AMOY	Aarhuus	Henckendorff	Hongkong	John Burd & Co.	Quick dispatch.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship
"ALEXANDRE LAVALLEY,"
Captain Longin, expected here from Shanghai on or about the 18th October, will load at Whampoa and this, and will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1757 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamship
"SEDAN,"
H. W. Winter, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1804 Hongkong, 20th October, 1871.

FOR AMOY.

THE A 1 Danish 3-masted Schooner
"AARHUUS,"
Capt. Henckendorff, will be despatched for the above port on or above the 26th inst., if sufficient inducement offers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 1803 Hongkong, 20th October, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Danish Brig
"CATHARINE,"
And, German Bark
"HUMBOLDT,"
will load here and at Whampoa for New York, and have despatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
14d 1797 Hongkong, 20th October, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship
"FLORELLA,"
Capt. F. G. Peabody, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
4w 1795 Hongkong, 19th October, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Clipper-barque
"QUICKSTEP,"
A. P. Chase, Master, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1783 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
To follow the "Quickstep."

THE A 1 American Ship
"YOSEMITE,"
shortly expected from San Francisco, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1784 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Ship
"EARLY MORN,"
shortly expected from Shanghai, will load at Whampoa as above, and have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1785 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Barque
"ISABELITA Y SEIS HERMANOS,"
Captain Balbas, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1751 Hongkong, 13th October, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Barque
"JANE SPEIRS,"
308 Tons Register, C. T. Brown, Master, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1684 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Clipper-ship
"SHIRLEY,"
Willcomb, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1652 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN, (NEW ZEALAND,) AND MELBOURNE.

THE A 1 British Clipper-barque
"SEA GULL,"
Marshall, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1632 Hongkong, 26th September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 North German Barque
"ST. PAULI,"
will load at this and Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1530 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

FOR LONDON,
With immediate despatch.

THE A 1 British Barque
"ELFIN,"
Capt. Beer, has room for a limited amount of Cargo.
Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1657 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN (N.Z.) AND MELBOURNE.

THE Clipper Ship
"WHIRLWIND,"
Capt. Graham, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1027 Hongkong, 25th September, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR HAMBURG *(direct).*

THE German 3-masted Schooner
"BERTHA,"
Rose, Master, will load as above at Whampoa and Macao, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 1611 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Ship
"LORD MACAULEY,"
Care, Master, will load at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1613 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Ship
"BIRDSTON,"
will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1604 Hongkong, 21st September, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE well-known A 1 Clipper Ship
"ONWARD,"
Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1548 Hongkong, 11th September, 1871.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "*EMEU*," Captain W. W. Fentiman, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 1st prox., at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 31st instant.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent,*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 20th October, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*ALPHEE*," Commandant De Tournieee, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 24th October. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*," Captain Cobb, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on SATURDAY, the 11th of November next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will be due at San Francisco December 16th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 10th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 12th, 1871.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Manila.—Per *Sunshine*, to-day, the 21st instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per Str. *Peiho*, at 4.30 P.M. to-day, the 21st instant.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*EMEU*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 31st instant.

The Post-Office will be open until 7 P.M. on the 31st instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 1st November.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 1st November, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 1st November, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 1st November.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 20th October, 1871.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*ALPHEE*," will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, India, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post-Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 25th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 24th instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 25th instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1871.

Arrangements having been made by the French Post Office for embarking and disembarking the British Overland Mails to and from France at Brindisi, thereby necessitating the payment by the French Post Office of a transit rate to the Italian Post Office, it has been determined to augment the rate of postage on letters exchanged in the direct Mails between Hongkong and the French Post Office.

The rates of postage chargeable in Hongkong upon letters sent to France and countries through France will, in future, be as follows, viz.:—

To France, Algeria, the French Offices in Turkey (except Constantinople), and the Office at Tunis and Tangiers, 22 cents per ¼ ounce.

To Jaffa, Beyrouth, Tripoli (Syria), Latakia, Alexandretta, Messina, Rhodes, Smyrna, Mitylene, the Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Ineboli, Kerassun, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Sulina, Trebizond, Tultcha, Varna, Galatz, and Ibraila, 22 cents per ¼ ounce.

To *Spain* and *Gibraltar*, 24 cents per ¼ ounce.

To the Grand Duchies of Luxemburgh and Baden, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, Rhenish Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, the Principalities of Hohenzollern, Birkenfeld, Hesse-Homburg, Lippe, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt and Reuss, the Duchies of Nassau, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen, Hesse-Electoral, Hesse-Darmstadt, the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the Free Cities of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, Switzerland, and Italy, 26 cents per ¼ ounce.

To *Countries beyond Sea without distinction*, 28 cents per ¼ ounce.

To Prussia (Rhenish Provinces excepted), Hanover, Saxony, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburgh Schwerin and Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Duchy of Brunswick, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg (the Principality of Birkenfeld excepted), the Duchy of Anhalt, the Austrian Provinces, Belgrade, *Servia* (Belgrade excepted), *Montenegro*, Schleswig and Holstein, 30 cents per ¼ ounce.

To Denmark, the Papal States and Austria, 32 cents per ¼ ounce.

To Moldavia, Wallachia, Turkey in Europe, Sweden, Norway, Poland, and Russia, 44 cents per ¼ ounce.

Pre-payment is compulsory in the case of Letters for Spain, Gibraltar, Countries beyond Sea, Servia (Belgrade excepted), and Montenegro.

Letters may be registered to all the above places, except Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, and the Austrian Provinces; the fee for registration is the same amount as the postage on each letter respectively.

Newspapers and Prices Current cannot be prepaid.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster-General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1871.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows, viz.:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight ... 2 cents.
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces ... 4 ,,
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces ... 8 ,,

and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information, that henceforward the rates of Postage, which must be paid in advance, chargeable upon Book and Pattern Packets posted at Hongkong, or at any of the British Postal Agencies in China and Japan, to be forwarded by the British Contract Mail Packets to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, will be, as follows, viz.:—

For a Packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight ... 2 cents.
For a Packet above 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces ... 4 ,,
For a Packet above 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces ... 8 ,,
For a Packet above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces ... 16 ,,

and so on, adding 8 cents for every additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1870.

It having been found necessary to change the color of the 30 cent Postage Stamp, it is hereby notified that the new color Stamp will be brought into use on the 14th instant. The Stamps of the old color already issued will, of course, be available for the prepayment of postage, but no further issue of the old 30 cent Stamps will be made from this Office after the 13th instant, or from the Postal Agencies at the Ports of China and Japan after the 31st inst.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 10th August, 1871.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows, viz.:—

On sums not exceeding £2 ... 18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 ... 36 ,,
Above £5 and not exceeding £7 ... 54 ,,
Above £7 and not exceeding £10 ... 72 ,,

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

Extracts.

Scott and his Critics.

(*From "Some Words about Sir Walter Scott," in the Cornhill Magazine.*)

No man ever depended more on the perfectly spontaneous flow of his narratives. Mr. Carlyle quotes Schiller against him, amongst other and greater names. We need not attempt to compare the two men; but do not Schiller's tragedies smell rather painfully of the lamp? Does not the professor of æsthetics pierce a little too distinctly through the exterior of the poet? And, for one example, are not Schiller's excellent, but remarkably platitudinous peasants in "William Tell" miserably colourless alongside of Scott's rough border dalesman, racy of speech, and redolent of their native soil in every word and gesture? To every man his method according to his talent. Scott is the most perfectly delightful of story-tellers, and it is the very essence of story-telling that it should not follow prescribed canons of criticism, but be as natural as the talk by firesides, and, it is to be feared, over many gallons of whisky-toddy, of which it is, in fact, the refined essence. Scott skims off the cream of his varied stories of popular tradition and antiquarian learning with strange facility; but he had tramped through many a long day's march, and pored over innumerable ballads and forgotten writers before he had had anything to skim. Had he not—if we may use the word without offence—been cramming all his life, and practising the art of story-telling every day he lived? Probably the most striking incidents of his books are in reality mere modifications of anecdotes which he had rehearsed a hundred times before, just disguised enough to fit into his story. Who can can read, for example, the wondrous legend of the blind piper in "Redgauntlet" without seeing that it bears all the marks of long elaboration as clearly as one of those discourses of Whitefield, which, by constant repetition, became marvels of dramatic art? He was an impromptu composer, in the sense that when his anecdotes once reached paper, they flowed rapidly, and were little corrected; but the correction must have been substantially done in many cases long before they appeared in the state of "copy." Let us, however, pursue the indictment a little further. Scott did not believe in anything in particular. Yet once more, did Shakspeare? There is surely a poetry of doubt as well as a poetry of conviction, or what shall we say to "Hamlet?" Appearing in such an age as the end of the last and the beginning of this century, Scott could but share the intellectual atmosphere in which he was born, and at that day, whatever we may think of this, few people had any strong faith to boast of. Why should not a poet stand aside from the chaos of conflicting opinions, so far as he was able to extricate himself from the unutterable confusion around them, and shew us what was beautiful in the world as he saw it, without striving to combine the office of prophet with his more congenial occupation? Some such answer might be worked out: but we begin to feel a certain hesitation as to the soundness of our argument. Mr. Carlyle did not mean to urge so feeble a criticism as that Scott had no very uncompromising belief in the Thirty-nine Articles; for that is a weakness which he would share with many undeniably good writers. The criticism points to a different and more unfortunate deficiency. "While Shakspeare works from the heart outwards, Scott," says Mr. Carlyle, "works from the skin inwards, never getting near the heart of men." The books are addressed entirely to the every-day mind. They have nothing to do with emotions or principles beyond those of the ordinary country gentleman; and, we may add, of the country gentleman with his digestion in good order, and his hereditary gout still in the distant future. The more inspiring thoughts, the deeper passions, are altogether beyond his range. If in his width of sympathy, and his vivid perception of character within certain limits, he reminds us of Shakspeare, we can find no analogy in his writings to the passion of "Romeo and Juliet," or to the intellectual agony of "Hamlet." The charge, we see, is not really that Scott lacks faith, but that he never appeals, one way or the other, to the faculties which make faith a vital necessity to some natures, or lead to a desperate revolt against established faiths in others. If Byron and Scott could have been combined; if the energetic passions of the one could have been joined to the healthy nature and quick sympathies of the other, we might have seen another Shakspeare in the nineteenth century. As it is, both of them are maimed and imperfect on different sides. It is, in fact, remarkable how Scott fails when he attempts a flight into the regions where he is less at home than in his ordinary style. Take, for instance, a passage from "Rob Roy," where our dear friend, the Baillie, Nicol Jarvie, is taken prisoner by Rob Roy's amiable wife, and appeals to her feelings of kinship: "'I dinna ken,' said the undaunted Baillie, 'if the kindred has ever been weel redd out to you yet, cousin; but it's kenned, and can be proved. My mother, Elspeth Macfarlane (otherwise MacGregor), was the wife of my father, Denison Nicol Jarvie (peace be with them baith), and Elspeth was the daughter of Farlane Macfarlane (or MacGregor), at the shieling of Loch Sloy. Now, Farlane Macfarlane (or MacGregor), as his surviving daughter, Maggy Macfarlane, who married Duncan Macnab, of Stuckavrallachan, can testify, stood as near to your gudeman, Robin MacGregor, as in the fourth degree of kindred, for——' "The virago lopped the genealogical tree by demanding haughtily if a stream of rushing water acknowledged any relation with the portion withdrawn from it for the mean domestic uses of those who dwelt on its banks?" What are we to say to this? That the Baillie is as real a human being as ever lived—as the present Lord Mayor, or Mr. Edmond Beales, or Dandie Dinmont, or Sir Walter himself; and that Mrs. Macgregor has obviously just stepped off the boards of a minor theatre, devoted to the melodrama. As long as Scott keeps to his strong ground, his figures are as good flesh and blood as ever walked in the Salt-market of Glasgow: when once he tries his heroic, he manufactures his characters from the materials used by the frequenters of masked balls. There are, indeed, occasions on which his genius does not so signally desert him. Balfour of Burley may rub shoulders against genuine Covenanters and west-country Whigs, without betraying his fictitious origin. The Master of Ravenswood attitudinises a little too much with his Spanish cloak and his slouched hat; but we feel really sorry for him when he disappears in the Kelpie's Flow. And when Scott has to do with his own peasants, with the thoroughbred Presbyterian Scotchmen, he can bring real tragic events from his homely materials. Douce Davie Deans, distracted between his religious principles and his desire of saving his daughter's life, and seeking relief even in the midst of his agonies, by that admirable burst of spiritual pride: "Though I will neither exalt myself nor pull down others, I wish that every man and woman in this land kept the true testimony and the middle and straight path as it were on the ridge of a hill, where wind and water steals, avoiding right-hand snares and extremes, and left-hand way-slidings, as well as Johnny Dodds of Farthy's acre, and a man mair that shall be nameless"—Davie, we say, is as admirable a figure as ever appeared in fiction. It is a pity that he was mixed up with the conventional madwoman, Madge Wildfire, and that a story most touching in its native simplicity, was twisted and tortured into needless intricacy. These pathetic passages, with others that might be mentioned, imply after all a rather narrow compass of feeling. The religious exaltation of Balfour, or the religious pigheadness of Deans, are picturesquely described; but they are given from the point of view of the kindly humorist, rather than of one who can sympathise with the sublimity of an intense faith in a homely exterior. And though many good judges hold the "Bride of Lammermoor" to be Scott's best performance, in virtue of the loftier passions which animate the chief actors in the tragedy, we are, after all, called upon to sympathize rather with the gentleman of good family who can't ask friends to dinner without an unworthy device to hide poverty, than with the passionate lover whose mistress has her heart broken. Surely this is the vulgarest side of the story. Scott, in short, fails unmistakably in pure passion of all kinds; and for that reason his heroes are for the most part mere wooden blocks to hang a story on. Cranstoun in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," Greame in the "Lady of the Lake," or Wilton in "Marmion," are all unspeakable bores. Waverley himself, and Lovel in the "Antiquary," and Vanbeest Brown in "Guy Mannering," and Harry Morton in "Old Mortality," and, in short, the whole series of Scott's pattern young men, are all chips of the same block. It is quite painful to observe how much pains he takes with them; they can all run, and ride, and fight, and make pretty speeches, and express the most becoming sentiments; but somehow they all partake of one fault, the same which was charged against the otherwise incomparable horse, namely, that they are dead. There is not a spark of vitality in the whole party. They are like the five brothers Osbaldistone, who were mixtures in different proportions of sot, gamekeeper, horse-jockey, bully, and fool. We must, indeed, substitute some more complimentary qualities, yet, with the exception of sot and bully, it must be confessed that these qualities appear more or less conspicuously even in these patterns of their sex. And we must confess that this is a considerable drawback from Scott's novels. To take the passion out of a novel is something like taking the sunlight out of a landscape; and to condemn all the heroes to be utterly commonplace is to remove the centre of interest in a manner detrimental to the best intents of the story. When Thackeray endeavoured to restore Rebecca to her rightful place in "Ivanhoe," he was only doing what is more or less desirable in all the series. We long to dismount these insipid creatures from the pride of place, and to supplant them by some of the admirable characters who are doomed to play subsidiary parts. And yet we may fairly assert that after many deductions there remains a whole gallery of portraits which could have been drawn by none but a master. If Scott has contributed no great characters, like *Hamlet*, or *Don Quixote*, or *Mephistopheles*, to the world of fiction, he is the undisputed parent of a whole population full of enduring vitality, and, if rising to no ideal standard, yet reflecting with unrivalled clearness the characteristics of some of the strongest and sturdiest of the races of man.

Kemble's Opinion of French Acting.

He (Kemble) determined to go abroad—perhaps in imitation of Garrick—and thus make his absence felt. He also proposed studying the French and Spanish stage. His friend Heathcote was his travelling companion, and it is interesting to find that he went out of his way to visit his old college at Douai. But he found the house broken up, the English all gone. He had not the heart to go up to his old room. At Paris he put at the Hôtel de Courland, in the Place de la Concorde. He described Paris as "a scene of magnificence, filth, pleasure, poverty, gaiety, distress, virtue, and vice." The English of distinction in Paris overwhelmed him with attention. Lords Egremont and Holland, "who lived most splendidly," insisted on his dining with them nearly every day. Talma was anxious to see "Pizarro," to try if it could be fitted to the French stage. On his return Kemble frankly confessed that he was not struck by the "grand style" of the French stage. But like every one who has seen real French playing, he was impressed by the amazing finish and nature of the French comedians. He noted also the means by which this was brought about, and described to his friend Sir Walter Scott with admiration the humble subordination of every one to the interest of the piece. In England, he said, every one must be a Bashaw or Pasha, as though they were in Eastern countries; and he told how his attention had been attracted, behind the scenes at one of the French theatres, by an actor who was earnestly practising a single speech in every inflection, and was told that this was an inferior actor of the class we call "supernumerary." Such lessons are valuable even to the greatest actors.—*The Kembles. By Percy Fitzgerald.*

SPIRITUALISM.—The report of the London Dialectical Society's Committee on "Spiritualism" is announced for publication by Longmans, in October. Appended to the report will be, we understand, the reports of the experimental sub-committees; the supplementary or counter reports from Dr. Edmunds, Mr. Sergeant Cox, and other members of the committee; a selection from the correspondence, including letters from Lord Lytton, Camille Flammarion (the French astronomer), George Henry Lewis (author of "The History of Philosophy"), Professor Huxley, Léon Favre, Adolphus Trollope (the novelist), and William Howitt, and a full report of the *viva voce* evidence of Lord Lindsay, Lord Borthwick Hain Friswell, E. L. Blanchard, D. D. Home, Mrs. Hardinge, Miss Blackwell, &c.

A DANGEROUS CEREMONY.—The Baptists in America frequently administer their dippings in what they call the "apostolic mode," by making use of rivers for baptistries. The dangers attending this system of baptism are sometimes very great, as is shewn by the following newspaper paragraph:—"Dr. A. Pownall, of Sandhill, Kentucky, attempted last Sunday to unite with the Christian Church in that place by baptism. The clergyman, the Rev. J. B. Hough, led him out into the creek to a considerable distance in search of a spot of convenient depth, when suddenly both went down. They soon arose to the surface, and the minister regained the bank, but the doctor, being unable to swim, was swept by the current under a floodgate only a short distance below. Every exertion was made to save him, but in vain. The body was soon after found and brought to shore, amid the most heartrending screams from his young wife and friends. The doctor had been married but a few weeks to Miss Mary J. Wilson, a greatly esteemed young lady of Sandhill."

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LOSSES payable without extra charge in SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON.

MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly A 1 SAILING VESSELS.

OVERLAND RAILROAD.

Risks Free of Particular average accepted from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS, by RAIL, at one half per cent. net.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
tf 970] *Hongkong and Shanghai.*

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER. *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 ,, ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 ,, ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 ,, ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 ,, ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. ½ per cent.
Otherdwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. ½ per cent. per annum
Otherdwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. ¾ ,,
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. 1 ,,

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months... ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days ⅛th per cent.
Not exceeding.......... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.......... 3 ,, ½
Above 3 months, and not exceeding.......... 6 ,, ¾
Above 6 months, the fullannual rate of 1

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

Business Announcements.

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins' have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [1y 135 Jan 21

J. & E. ATKINSON,
Wholesale and Export Perfumers,
and Fancy Soap Manufacturers.
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
Established 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862. Paris, 1867.

Atkinson's Celebrated White Rose and other Perfumes
Atkinson's Celebrated Eau de Cologne.
Atkinson's Celebrated Brown Windsor Soap, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. These goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China. 1y 609 April 8

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORDS' MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
1y 134] Agents.—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [Jan 21

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

is one of the most Effectual Preservers of Health ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c., and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London. Agents for Hongkong: Messrs. A. L. WATSON & Co., dispensary. [1y 1449 Aug. 19

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE
NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS.
Sold everywhere.
261 328] Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. [F. 25

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS,
AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS,
CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of Architects and Builders is called to these Beautiful Designs, which, being of Iron, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co., Thorncliffe Iron-works, near Sheffield, England. [A261 444 Mch11

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Built of Wood, Iron or Steel.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £145.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £195.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £245.
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50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £550.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 8 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

Machinery supplied for boats built abroad.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the Office of this Journal. A26l 353 Feb. 25

A NEW HAT for Civilians has been introduced by J. ELLWOOD & SONS, sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates. The New Hat has the advantage of the Air-Chamber Principle, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight. J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the Indian Regulation Cork Helmets without India-Rubber.

Manufactory—24, Gt. Charlotte St., Blackfriars, S.E.; Sample Rooms—99, Gracechurch Street, E.C., London.
A26l 1119] [July 1

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Established 1820.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of Superior quality for Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.
A13l 1451] [Aug. 26

CAUTION.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS are being infringed by importation of Capsules made in contravention of his rights, which necessarily are numerous, BETTS being the original Inventor and Sole Maker in the United Kingdom.

1, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, AND BORDEAUX, FRANCE.
A13l 1449] [Aug. 26

FURNITURE, CARPETS & BEDDING.
An Illustrated Furniture Catalogue

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application. All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS;
73, 75, and 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.
A26l 81] [Jan. 14

JOHN MOIR & SON,
Purveyors by special appointment to H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh,

PRESERVED Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen, ABERDEEN,
Established 1822.

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations:—Soups which require the addition of an equal quantity of water before being put on the table, thus making them by far the cheapest in the market for the consumer.

Jams, Jellies and Marmalade.—These are prepared with finest London sugar, and have been well known for many years.

Vegetables.—Particular attention has been given to these, both to the growing and in their preservation, so that they cannot now be equalled.

J. M. & Sons' preparations may be had retail of all provisioners, and wholesale at their Factory, 59, Virginia Street, Aberdeen.

Farm and Garden:—Garthdee, near Aberdeen.
13l 277] [Feb. 11

FRAUD.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
OF MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
and on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, Sheik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India. [A13l 1022 June 17

INFANT NOURISHMENT.

In the Royal Nurseries the Food prepared by Savory & Moore has the preference. *Dr. H. Barker* says, it "resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible." "The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—*Soc. Sci. Rev.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* No Boiling or Straining required. Tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. Prepared by Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen. A1y 365 Feb. 25

Business Announcements.

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Orders will be received by
W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office,
AND
Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ALCOCK.—A Practical Grammar of the Japanese Language. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, Resident British Minister at Jeddo. 4to. pp. 61, sewed 18s.

ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. viii, and 40, sewed. Paris and London, 1863. 5s.

ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 560, cloth £1 11s. 6d.

BELLOWS.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Languages. Arranged by John Bellows. With Notes on the writing of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1 vol. crown 8vo., pp. 6 and 368, cloth. 6s.

BEAL.—The travels of the Buddhist Pilgrim, Fah Hian. Translated from the Chinese. With notes and Prolegomena by S. Beal, Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth.

CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Phonétique de la Langue Chinoise. Par L. M. Callery. Two volumes, 8vo., Macao, 1841. £2 5s.

CURTIUS.—Proeve eener Japansche Spraakkunst van Mr. J. H. Donker Curtius, Nederlandscher Commissaris in Japan, &c. Toegelicht door Dr. J. Hoffmann, uitgegeven op last van zyne Excellens den Minister van Kolonien. Large 8vo., pp. xvi. and 230. Leyden, 1857. £1 10s.

CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 4to., pp. 52, bound, calf, London, 1825. 18s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII., No. 9, 11, 12; VIII, 8, 11; XV, 1, 5, 8; XVI, 1, 4, 6, 7; XVII, 1, 2, 5, 8, 11.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese; an Attempt to Trace the connection of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language, and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M. Foolscap 8vo., cloth, pp. 78. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese. An attempt to trace the connection of the Chinese with Western nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M., fcp. 8vo., pp. 80, cloth. London, 1868. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Speculations of Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality of the Old Philosopher, Lau-Tsze. Translated from the Chinese, with an Introduction by John Chalmers, M.A. Fcp. 8vo., cloth pp. XX. and 62. London, 1868. 4s. 6d.

DARBY.—Guide des armées alliées en Chine, ou Dialogues sur les reconnaissances en trois langues Français, Anglais, Chinois. Cr. 8vo. Paris, 1859 8s.

DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of writing, etc., etc. 8vo. pp. xxxii. and 376, boards. Philadelphia, 1838. (2 cop.)

EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate of the Ethnographical Society of France, of the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo., pp. viii. and 280, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken Language; with lists of common words and phrases and appendix containing the laws of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 14s.

GRADUATED READING; comprising a circle of knowledge in 200 lessons. (Chinese and English). Gradation I. Second edition, improved 8vo., 50 sheets. (The first edition appeared in 1856.) Hongkong, 1864. 2s. 6d.

HOFFMANN.—A Japanese Grammar. By J. J. Hoffmann, Phil. Doc. member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c., &c. Published by command of His Majesty's Minister for Colonial affairs. Royal 8vo., pp. x. and 350, sewed. Leiden, 1868.

HUDSON.—Important considerations relative to English Translations, in reply to the proposal for a new version of the sacred scriptures into the Chinese Language. By Th. H. Hudson. 8vo. Shanghai, 1860. 2s.

HERNISZ.—A Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, for the use of Americans and Chinese in California and elsewhere. By Stanislas Hernisz. Square 8vo., pp. 274, sewed. 10s. 6d. The Chinese Characters contained in this work are from the collections of Chinese groups, engraved on steel, and cast into moveable types, by Mr. Marcellin Legrand, engraver to the Imperial Printing Office at Paris. They are used by most of the missions to China.

HEPBURN.—A Japanese and English Dictionary; with an English and Japanese index. By J. C. Hepburn, A.M., M.D. Imperial 8vo., pp. xii. and 560 and 132, cloth, Shanghai, 1867. £5 5s.

HYACINTHE'S Russo-Chinese Grammar printed at St. Petersburg. 4to. £1 11s. 6d.

JAPANESE DICTIONARY.—A pocket dictionary of the English and Japanese languages. Second and revised edition. Published by Hodikosi Kamenoskay (the first edition being published by Hori Tatsnoskay). Oblong 4to., pp. ii. and 998, cloth, Yeddo, 1866. £3 3s.

JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No. I, June, 1858. 8vo., Shanghai. 1858. (5 copies) each 9s.

JOURNAL of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. II. May, 1859. (10 copies) each 10s.

ditto, ditto, New Series, No. I. December, 1864. (7 copies) each 10s.

ditto, ditto, New Series, No. II. December, 1865. (15 copies) each 10s.

JULIEN.—San-Tseu-King. Trium litterarum liber, a Wang-Pe-Heou sub finem XIII. Saeculi compositus sinicum textum adjecta 214 clavium tabulaed eti latitum verdia Stanislas Julien. 8vo. Paris, 1864. 2s. 6d.

JULIEN.—Thsien-Tseu-Wen. Le livre de mille mots le plus ancien livre élémentaire des Chinois publié en Chinois avec une double traduction et des notes par Stanislas Julien. 8vo. Paris, 1864. 5s.

JULIEN.—Exercices pratiques d'analyse de syntaxe et de lexigraphie Chinoise. Par Stanislas Julien. 8vo. pp. xxiii. and 270. Paris, 1842.

JU-KIAO-LI, ou les 2 cousines, Roman Chinois, traduit par Abel-Rémusat, 4 Vols., Cr. 8vo., Paris 1826.

KIDD.—Catalogue of the Chinese [illegible]ary of the Royal Asiatic Society. By the Rev. S. [illegible] 8vo., pp. 58, sewed. 1s.

LANOTOT.—Chinese and English Phrase Book with the Chinese pronunciation indicated in English, specially adapted for the use of merchants, travellers, and families. By Benoni Lanctot. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo., pp. 88, sewed. San Francisco, 1867. 6s.

LEGGE.—The Life and Teachings of Confucius, with Explanatory Notes. By James Legge, D.D. Reproduced for General Readers from the Author's work, "The Chinese Classics," with the original Text. Crown 8vo., cloth, pp. vi. and 338. 10s. 6d.

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LIGGINS.—One thousand familiar phrases in English and Japanese. By the Rev. John Liggins, for several years a missionary in China and Japan. Second edition, 8vo., pp. 60, sewed. New York, 1867.

LAUTERBACH.—Méprises Singulieres de quelques Linologues par W. Lauterbach. 8vo. Paris 1827. 1s. 6d.

LANGDON.—A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection now exhibiting at St. George Place, Hyde Park Corner; with condensed accounts of the genius, government, history, etc., of the Celestial Empire. By W. B. Langdon, 8vo., cloth. London, 1843. 4s. 6d.

MARTIN.—The Analytical Reader; a short method for learning to read and write Chinese. By the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D.D. And a vocabulary of two thousand frequent characters, with their most common significations, and the sounds of the Peking dialect, 4to., pp. iv. 142 and 56. Half bound. Shanghai, 1863. 25s.

MACGOWAN.—A collection of phrases in the Shanghai dialect, systematically arranged. By the Rev. John Macgowan. 8vo., pp. viii. and 194, sewed. Shanghai, 1862. £1 2s. 6d.

MEDHURST.—Dictionary of the Favorlang dialect of the Formosan language. By Gilbertus Happart. Translated from the transactions of the Batavian Literary Society, by W. H. Medhurst. 18mo., pp. 384. Batavia, 1840. 7s. 6d.

MEDHURST.—On the true meaning of the word Shin, as exhibited in the quotations adduced under that word in the Chinese imperial thesaurus, called the Pei-wan-yun-foo. Translated by W. H. Medhurst. 8vo. Shanghai, 1849. 5s.

MARSHMAN.—The works of Confucius, containing the original text, with a Translation. Vol. I. all ever publ., 4to., pp. 726, bound. Serampore, 1809. £3 3s.

PAGES.—Dictionnaire Japonais-Français

Contents:—1. La transcription des mots et exemples Japonais.
2. Les caractères Japonais.
3. L'interprétation.

Traduit du Dictionnaire Japonais.—Portugais, composé par les Missionaries de la Compagnie de Jésus et imprimé en 1603 à Nagasaki, et revue sur la traduction Espagnole du même ouvrage, publié par Léon Pagès. Livraison I. pp. 200. Paris, 1862. 12s. 6d.

MEDHURST.—Chinese Dialogues, Questions, and Familiar Sentences, literally translated into English, with a view to promote commercial intercourse and assist beginners in the Language. By the late W. H. Medhurst, D.D. A new and enlarged edition. 8vo. pp. 226. 18s.

MORRISON.—A View of China for Philological Purposes, containing a sketch of Chinese Chronology, Geography, Government, Religion, and Customs. By the Rev. R. Morrison. 4to., Macao, 1817, bound, calf. £1 1s.

PREMARE.—Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ, Auctore P. Premare, cura et sumptibus Collegii Anglo-Sinici. 4to. pp. xviii. and 262, sewed. Malaccæ, 1831. £2 2s.

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Yuushan,† Carr	Brit. str	551	Aug. Heard & Co., Agents	Laid up
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Peiho, Ferries	Brit. str	608	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Phase, Varangot	Fren. str	680	Messageries Maritimes	
Poyang,†	Brit. str	891	Aug. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert, Busache	Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy,	Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Staunch, Happer	Brit. str	130	Ed. Norton	
Sun-foo, Castle	Brit. str	1418	Aug. Heard & Co	
Sunshine, Young	Brit. str	251	D. Lapraik & Co	Manila
White Cloud,† Carrol	Brit. str	380	Aug. Heard & Co., Agents	
* Running between H.kong and Canton				
† Running between Macao and H.kong				
Sailing Vessels.				
Aarhuus, Houckendorff	Dan. sch	250	John Burd & Co	
Agnes, Hirdes	N. G. bk	319	Melchers & Co	
Advance, Meyer	Siam. bk	336	Chinese	
Aldebaran, Laurent	Fren. bk	400	F. Degenser	
Alma, O'Ryan	N. G. bk	373	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Anahuac, Spalding	Amr. sh	1285	Aug. Heard & Co	
Anna Bella, MacDonald	Brit. bk	334	Borneo Co. Limited	
Annie Henderson, Griffiths	Brit. bk	535	N. Mody & Co	
Annie Scott, Cotton	Brit. bg	244	Captain	
Annie Muriel, Davey	Brit. bk	215	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Antares, Nolte	Fren. bk	359	Order	
Apenrade, Davidsen	N. G. bk	315	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Arabie, Mignot	Fren. bk	297	Gran & Co	
Armin, Ruhase	N. G. bk	344	Melchers & Co	
Ashburton, Smith	Brit. bk	640	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Auguste, Mullin	Ned. bk	297	F. Pell	
Audax,	Amr. bk	271	Russell & Co	Keelung
Auguste, Boynard	Fren. bk	364	Carlowitz & Co	
Baltic, Jessen	N. G. bk	320	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Becmah, Wakeham	Brit. sh	880	Melchers & Co	
Bertha, Wagner	N. G. bk	199	Melchers & Co	
Brami, Jorgensen	N. G. bg	193	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Brockham, Richardson	Brit. sh	1045	Russell & Co	
Burra Noorfol, Young	Siam. bk	361	Chinese	
Callao, Araucos	Peru. sh	1040	Order	
Camille Cavour, Astorquia	Peru. sh	813	Wm. Pustau & Co	Repairing
Canton, Hiamschut	Siam. sh	779	Chinese	
Cap-sing-moon, Sorensen	Brit. bk	699	S. E. Burrows & Co	
Catherine, Rodgeard	Dan. bg	224	E. Schellhass & Co	
Charley, Solano	Brit. bk	301	Russell & Co	
City of Aberdeen, Clarke	Brit. sh	516	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Courier, Osmot	Brit. sh	868	Landstein & Co	
Cutty Sark, Varrath	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Daylight, P. Redemaker	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Denmark, Prowse	Siam. bk	329	Chinese	
Diana, Jacobsen	N. G. bg	166	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Dilpusund, John Drey	N. G. bk	624	Gilman & Co	
Doon, Monroe	Brit. bk	248	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
E. Marquard, Hochreuter	Siam. bk	301	Chinese	
Elfin, Beer	Brit. bk	272	Carlowitz & Co	London
Else, Kaempffer	N. G. bk	259	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Else, Horns	N. G. bk	343	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Enterprise, Leyser	Siam. bk	489	Chinese	
Emma, J. H. Grab	N. G. bk	334	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Evangeline, Adams	Brit. bk	441	Order	
Florella, Peabody	Amr. sh	886	Aug. Heard & Co	
Flying Fish, Reeves	Siam. bk	303	Chinese	
Formosa, Paulsen	N. G. sch	275	Melchers & Co	
Frances, Kortling	N. G. bk	500	E. Schellhass & Co	Java, &c.
Friendship, Eliot	Siam. bk	480	Chinese	
Fred. Warren, Nonner	Brit. sh	1168	P. & O. Co	
Gavita, Hiesmann	N. G. bk	150	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Georg, Shirlow	N. G. sch	168	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Grenadier, Barlow	N. G. bk	542	Melchers & Co	
Gustav, Beehl	Brit. bg	195	Russell & Co	Dunedin
G. C. I. Meyer, Moller	N. G. bk	508	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Golden Dragon, Hock	Brit. bk	605	Chinese	
Hap-seng, Bastian	Siam. bk	397	Chinese	
Hongkong, Hennings	N. G. bk	334	Melchers & Co	Bangkok
Humboldt, Schweichel	N. G. bk	300	E. Schellhass & Co	
I y 6 Hermanos, T. Ballas	Span. bk	260	Remedios & Co	Manila
Jane, Le Bas	Brit. bk	341	Carlowitz & Co	
Jane Maria, Leggett	Brit. bk	311	Rozario & Co	
Jane Spiers, T. T. Brown	Brit. bk	303	Russell & Co	Melbourne
Jenny, Hartman	N. G. bk	287	Melchers & Co	Nagasaki
Johanna Antonia, Wessels	Ham. bk	351	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
Johann Carl, Haselkop	N. G. bk	396	Melchers & Co	Newchwang
Joseph Haydn, A. Haupt	N. G. bk	705	Melchers & Co	
Jules Delaure, Bowyer	Fren. bk	490	Landstein & Co	
Juno, Iversen	N. G. bk	259	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Kate, McKinnon	Brit. bk	340	Order	
Kermalo, Rouelle	Fren. bk	266	Russell & Co	
Laurita, Ochlobo	Brit. sch	234	Melchers & Co	
Linge, Friaux	Fren. bk	390	F. Degenser	
Lizzie & Rosa, O'Hagen	Brit. bk	380	Russell & Co	Saigon
Loochoo, Urquhart	Brit. bk	277	Gran & Co	
Lola, Elorieta	San S. sh	910	Olano	
Lotte, Hildebrand	N. G. bk	407	Captain	
Marie Helene, Warnkes	N. G. bk	275	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Bangkok
Maria, Walton	N. G. bk	450	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Marie Louise, Heinrichsen	N. G. bg	124	Carlowitz & Co	
M. de St. Aldegonde, Goedie	Belg. sh	541	Melchers & Co	
Meridian, Zetterlund	Siam. bk	294	Chinese	
Meteor, Patterson	Siam. bk	395	Chinese	
Mogul, Deuchars	Brit. bk	82	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Moonlight, Jorgensen	Siam. bk	547	Chinese	
Oberon, Schmidt	N. G. bk	350	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Saigon
Ocean, Hoyer	N. G. bk	409	E. Schellhass & Co	Bangkok
Onrust, Hoffmann	Ned. bk	768	Siemssen & Co	
Onward, White	Brit. bk	806	Rozario & Co	Sydney, &c.
Ormoy, Lagoniour	Fren. bk	534	Gran & Co	
Orpheus, Smith	Amr. sh	1067	Tudor Co	
Oscar, Aim	Swed. bk	240	F. Degenser	Bangkok
Oscar Vidal, Kessel	N. G. bk	332	Siemssen & Co	
Palma, Yager	N. G. bk	397	Siemssen & Co	
Papillion, Leveque	Fren. bk	458	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Peiho, Huld	N. G. bk	239	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
P. Seraphi, Munchaw	Siam. bk	454	Chinese	
P. Waldemar, H. C. Edger	Brit. bk	454	Melchers & Co	Bombay
Princess, Jansen	N. G. bg	248	Siemssen & Co	
Prosperity, Demsky	Siam. bk	473	Order	
Quickstep, Albert Chase	Amr. sh	830	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Q. of England, Laurent	Siam. sh	642	Chinese	
Race Horse, Kruse	Siam. bk	380	Chinese	
Reigate, Gunn	Brit. sh	1036	Gilman & Co	
Reveil, Chauveloa	Fren. bk	499	F. Degenser	
Robert Fletcher, E. Brown	Brit. bk	525	Russell & Co	New York
Rollo, W. T. Way	Brit. sh	563	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Salvadora, Hormaechea	Span. bk	722	Captain	
Santa Ana, Gavito	Span. bk	402	Brandao & Co	
Sea Gull, Marshall	Brit. bk	422	Russell & Co	Dunedin
Sea Birth, Klahn	Siam. bk	311	Chinese	
Shirley, Wilcomb	Amr. sh	1049	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Siam, Fremerson	Swed. bk	309	Siemssen & Co	Sydney
Siamese Crown, Weil	Siam. bk	539	Chinese	
Singapore, J. H. Reil	Ned. bk	331	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Sophie, Ohlsen	N. G. bk	210	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Hamburg
Spartan, Caphin	Brit. bg	213	Gran & Co	
Star of the North, Rawle	Brit. bk	682	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Shanghai
Stephanie, Schutt	N. G. bk	299	Melchers & Co	Newchwang
St. Mary, A. Worgitsky	Siam. bk	411	Chinese	
Sumatra, Kullen	Amr. sh	1072	Aug. Heard & Co	
Swordfish, Moller	Siam. bk	575	Chinese	
HONGKONG.				
Thorkild, Anderson	N. G. bg	164	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Twee Gebroeders, Maan	Ned. bg	276	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Newchwang
Verena, Ulrichs	Siam. sh	568	Chinese	
Vesta, E. Dircks	N. G. bk	365	Melchers & Co	Newchwang
Whirlwind, Graham	Brit. sh	865	Rozario & Co	Dunedin
Witch, Young	Brit. bk	289	Chinese	
W. Castle, McIntyre	Brit. bk	315	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Wohldorf, Kemme	N. G. bk	367	Melchers & Co	
Receiving Vessels & Hulks				
Chase, Webster	Pow. Mag	288	Harbor Master	
Fort William, Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adams, J. Cradock	Hulk	318	Water Police	
WHAMPOA.				
Sailing Vessels.				
Araby Maid, Porter	Brit. sh	897	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Hamburg
Bertha, R. Rose	N. G. bk	265	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg
Birdston, Hunter	Brit. sh	698	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Burdwan, W. Ray	Brit. sh	803	Gilman & Co	Foochow
Charlie Palmer, Jacob	Brit. bk	567	Order	
Constance, Schroot	Ned. bk	360	Siemssen & Co	
Corea, Carr	Brit. sh	881	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Crest of the Wave, Harris	Brit. sh	777	Gilman & Co	London
Emulation, Watkins	Brit. bk	291	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Hamburg
Chanticleer, Taylor	Brit. bk	332	Siemssen & Co	London
Crimea, De Souza	Brit. bk	278	Turner & Co	
Feiga, Lauridsen	Dan. bk	270	Olyphant & Co	New York
Gleam, Burgess	Brit. bk	291	Order	
Hail Columbia, Brereton	Amr. sch	353	Smith, Archer & Co	
Isabella Ridley, MacRae	Brit. bk	515	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	New York
Lord Macaulay, Care	Brit. sh	874	Russell & Co	London
Onward, Anton	Brit. sh	571	A. G. Hogg & Co	New York
St. Pauli, Drescher	Fren. bk	525	Olyphant & Co	
CANTON.				
An-lan, Godsill	H.I.C.M. g-b.			
Chin-Sing, Bessard	H.I.C.M. g-b.			
Chen-to, Robinson	H.I.C.M. g-b.			
Chun-hoi, Demêt	H.I.C.M. g-b.			
Demerara,			Customs Chop	
Fee-loong, Wright	H.I.C.M. Str.			
Ling-feng, Cocker	H.I.C.M. g-b			
Sedan, Winter	N. G. str	708	Siemssen & Co	
Sui-Tsing, Stewart	H.I.C.M. g-b.			
Sun-Chee, Palmer	H.I.C.M. g-b.			
Tien-Po, De Longueville	H.I.C.M. g-b.			
SWATOW.				
In port on 11th October, 1871.				
Roy Bandixen, Mooi	Dan. bk	332	Dircks & Co	Chefoo
Boussole,	Fren. bk	395	Master	
Carl Wilhelm, Bertelsen	N. G. bk	239	Dircks & Co	Newchwang
Christine, Christinsen	N. G. sch	174	Dircks & Co	Newchwang
Fabius, Menis	Amr. sh	666	Bradley & Co	
Geffrard,	Brit. bg	316	Ed. Vincent	
Hail Columbia, Brereton	Amr. sch	353	Bradley & Co	
Kronprindsessen, Mogensen	Dan. bk	344	Dircks & Co	
Mary Edoy, Flindt	Brit. bk	336	Ed. Vincent	Tamsui
Mistletoe, Soave	Brit. bk	268	Bradley & Co	
Prospector,	Brit. bk		Bradley & Co	
Radama, Mummus	Fren. bk	487	Master	
Resolution, Garnier	Siam. sh	816	Chinese	
Shooting Star, Langheld	Siam. bk	618	Chinese	
Samuel, Wigzill	Brit. bk	426	Ed. Vincent	
Southland,	Brit. bg	270	Ed. Vincent	
Success, Thomsen	Siam. bk	398	Chinese	
Suwa, Kuhn	N. G. bk	260	Dircks & Co	
Take, Thomsen	N. G. bk	342	Dircks & Co	Newchwang
Therese Behn, Steffens	N. G. bk	457	Dircks & Co	Chefoo
Wm. Turner, Vanderwood	Brit. bk	431	Ed. Vincent	Shanghai
Velos, Christiansen	N. G. bk	310	Dircks & Co	Foochow
FOOCHOW.				
In port on 6th October 1871.				
Adele, Mills	Amr. sch	337	Master	Shanghai
China, Schmidt	N. G. sch	252	Russell & Co	Chefoo, &c.
F. Nightingale, Cameron	Brit. bk	814	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
P. Mombarruck, Schutze	Brit. bk	835	Master	Chefoo, &c.
Hannah Nicholson, Black	Brit. bk	252	Adamson, Bell & Co	Australia
Hopewell, Parson	Brit. bk	673	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Island City, Brown	Brit. bk	489	Chinese	Shanghai
James Wilson, Mackintosh	Brit. bk	327	Adamson, Bell & Co	Australia
Marie, Sorensen	N. G. bk	226	Master	Newchwang
Oscar Vidal, Kressel	N. G. bk	250	Gilman & Co	
Polar Star, Barber	Brit. bk	314	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai
Pallas, Luders	N. G. bk	256	John Foster & Co	Shanghai
Rose, Reid	Brit. sch	94	Birley & Co	Australia
Sylvia, Congdon	Brit. sh	1214	Birley & Co	Manila
Woodbine, Ware	Brit. bk	253	Aug. Heard & Co	Sydney
SHANGHAI.				
In port on 10th October, 1871.				
The names of the numerous steamers, tugs small craft and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.				
Bob Tail Nag, Edwards	Brit. sch	170	Morris, Lewis & Co	Amoy, &c.
Candelaria, Barndo	Span. bk	407	Fraser & Co	
Canton, Godt	N. G. bk	229	Siemssen & Co	
Celestial Queen, Watt	Brit. sh	642	Holliday, Wise & Co	London
Catherine, Mohlen	N. G. bk	338	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Centurion, Taylor	Brit. sh	984	Borneo Co Limited	
Dashing Wave, Lawrence	Amr. sh	1064	Olyphant & Co	
Eaglet, Nicol	Brit. bk	392	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Early Morn, Sursman	Brit. sh	1056	Master	
Etha Rickmers, Frederich	N. G. sh	980	Olyphant & Co	
E. Graham, Brage	Brit. bk	698	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
Endeavour, Warland	Amr. sh	960	Russell & Co	New York
Esmeralda, Keppelman	N. G. bk	255	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Falke, Gottsch	N. G. bk	269	Siemssen & Co	
Felix, Morello	Fren. bk	384	J. S. Baron	
Felicie, Burchs	N. G. sch	231	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Chefoo, &c.
Foochow, Schroder	Siam. bg	300	Choon Seng & Co	
Fort Regent, Olson	Brit. sh	635	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
Friedrich, Tutien	N. G. bk	224	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Gipsey, Budie	Brit. bk	250	A. R. Tilby	
Goliah, D. Tesildah	Siam. bk	543	Choon Seng & Co	
Her Majesty, Aldridge	Brit. sh	1112	Chapman, King & Co	London
Hope, Henderson	Brit. bk	453	Adamson, Bell & Co	
J. H. Jessen, Carthen	N. G. bk	275	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Johanna, Stegmann	N. G. bk	206	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lord of the Isles, Petrie	Brit. sch	617	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Margarita, Ketels	N. G. bk	350	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Maria, Dias	Rus. sh	637	Fraser & Co	
Mary Whitridge, Cutler	Amr. sh	863	Russell & Co	
Midnight, Brock	Amr. sh	638	Olyphant & Co	New York
Mirdin, Yonbert	Fren. bk	411	Master	
Norfolk, Barry	Brit. bk	264	Fraser & Co	
Norfolk, McDonald	Brit. sch		Order	
Resolution, Stabell	Brit. sch	149	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Rifle, Elliot	Brit. b	324	J. S. Baron	
Shanghai, Guenechea	Span. bk	264	W. Joohoo & Co	
Taitsing, Bloomfield	Brit. sh	815	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Takasima, Lucas	N. G. bk	639	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Vesta, Mills	Amr. bg	300	Mustard & Co	
CHEFOO.				
In port on 6th October, 1871.				
Amterwitch, Le Blancq	Brit. bk	330	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	
Auguste, Bjuggre	Siam. bk	412	Chinese	
Castle, Nisted	Siam. bk	374	Chinese	
China, Jensen	N. G. sch	178	Chinese	
Chow-fa, Habbekost	Brit. bk	280	Jansen, Vasmer & Co	
Corinne, Laidman	Brit. bk	397	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	
R. Grenier, Picard	Fren. bk		Wilson, Cornabe & Co	
Evening Star, Brulin	Siam. bk	513	Chinese	
Handy, Hansen	Siam. bk	63	Chinese	
Hector, Von Harten	N. G. sch	159	Jansen, Vasmer & Co	Hongkong
Justine, Stephens	Ned. bk	224	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	
Lucky, Hillstrom	Siam. bk	424	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	
Morning Star, Schutt	Siam. bk	570	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	
Norseman, Hansen	Siam. bk	711	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	
Tye Watt, Dass	Siam. bk	654	Chinese	

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